

**BIBLIOTHECA
TOPOGRAPHICA
BRITANNICA,
N° XLVII.**

CONTAINING

MARTIN'S HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES of ST. RULE'S CHAPEL;

With REMARKS by Mr. Profeflor BROWN.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

- I. The Riding of the PARLIAMENT of SCOTLAND in 1606 and 1681; and the Ceremonials observed in 1685.
- II. The Statutes and Fees of the Order of the THISTLE, &c.
- III. The Suspension of LYON King of Arms.
- IV. A particular Description of the REGALIA of SCOTLAND.

[PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.]

AMONG the various Labours of Literary Men, there have always been certain Fragments whose Size could not secure them a general Exemption from the Wreck of Time, which their intrinsic Merit entitled them to survive; but, having been gathered up by the Curious, or thrown into Miscellaneous Collections by Booksellers, they have been recalled into Existence, and by uniting together have defended themselves from Oblivion. Original Pieces have been called in to their Aid, and formed a Phalanx that might withstand every Attack from the Critic to the Cheesemonger, and contributed to the Ornament as well as Value of Libraries.

With a similar view it is here intended to present the Publick with some valuable Articles of BRITISH TOPOGRAPHY, from printed Books and MSS. One Part of this Collection will consist of Re-publications of scarce and various Tracts; another of such MS. Papers as the Editors are already possessed of, or may receive from their Friends.

It is therefore proposed to publish a Number occasionally, not confined to the same Price or Quantity of Sheets, nor always adorned with Cuts; but paged in such a Manner, that the general Articles, or those belonging to the respective Counties, may form a separate Succession, if there should be enough published, to bind in suitable Classes; and each Tract will be completed in a single Number.

Into this Collection all Communications consistent with the Plan will be received with Thanks. And as no Correspondent will be denied the Privilege of controverting the Opinions of another, so none will be denied Admittance without a fair and impartial Reason.

*** * *** This Number contains **THREE PLATES;** viz.

- | | |
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| III. North East View of ST. RULE'S. | 199. |

THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF
ST. RULE'S CHAPEL,
IN THE
MONASTERY OF ST. ANDREW'S, IN SCOTLAND.

BY MR. GEORGE MARTIN OF CLARMONT.

WITH
REMARKS BY MR. PROFESSOR BROWN.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

The Riding of the PARLIAMENT of SCOTLAND in 1606, and 1681;
and the Ceremonials observed in 1685.

The Statutes and Fees of the Order of the THISTLE, &c.

The Suspension of LYON King of Arms;

And a particular Description of the REGALIA of SCOTLAND.

L O N D O N,
PRINTED BY AND FOR JOHN NICHOLS;
PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MDCC LXXXVII.

THE

ISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

T. R. U. L. E. S. C. H. A. P. E. L.

IN THE

ISTORY OF ST. ANDREW'S, IN SCOTLAND.

BY GEORGE MARTIN OF CLERMONT.

WITH

REMARKS BY MR. PROSSER B. O. W. M.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

The History of the PARLIAMENT OF SCOTLAND in 1606, and 1681;

and the Constitution of the same in 1682.

The Statutes and Fees of the Order of the THISTLE, &c.

The Subjection of LEON KING OF AFRICA;

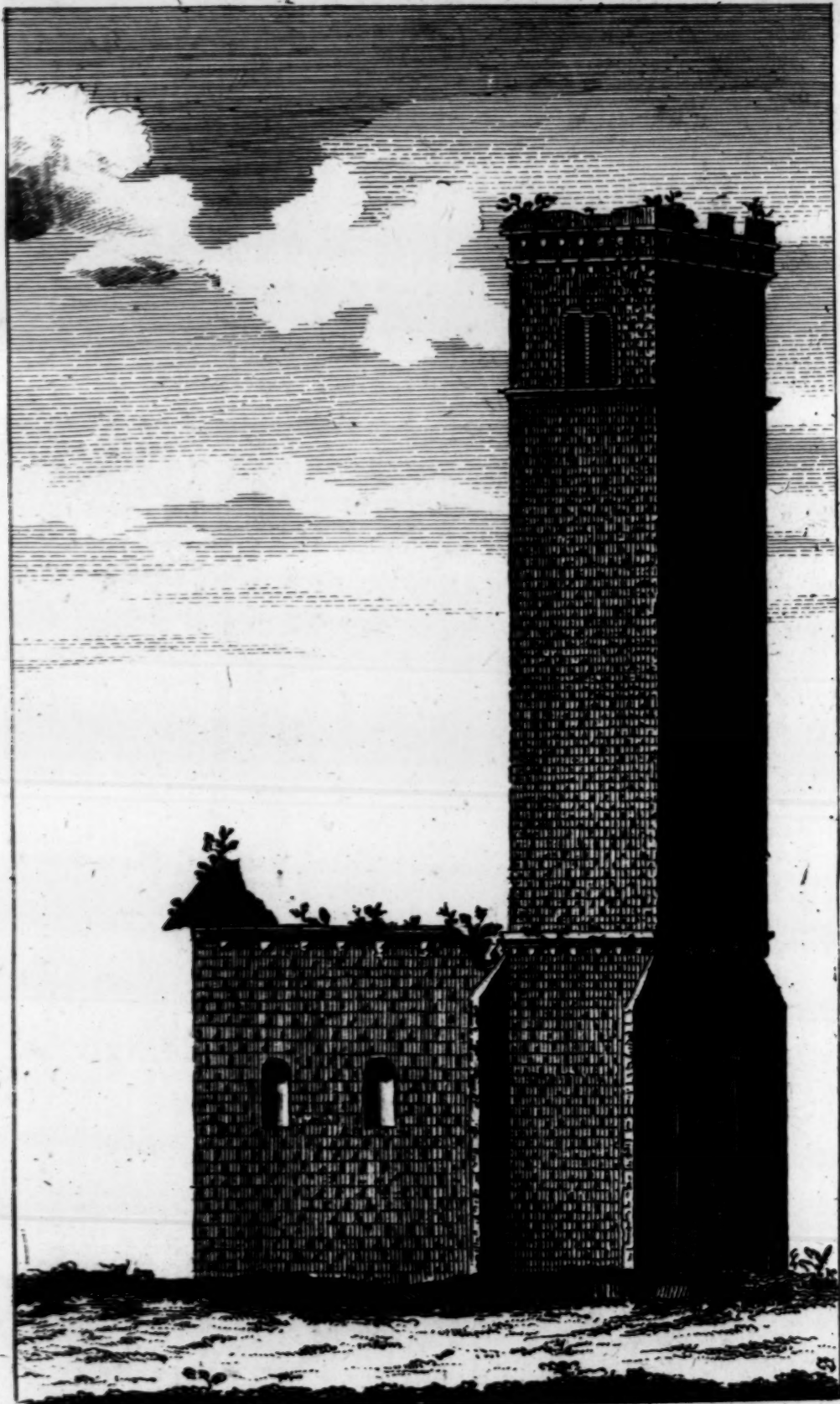
and a particular Description of the REGALIA OF SCOTLAND.

L O N D O N

PRINTED BY AND FOR JOHN M. HOLLIS;

PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

IN ST. MARTIN'S LANE.



*N.W. Prospect of the Ruins of the Chapel & Steeple
of St. Rule, at St. Andrews: taken in 1776.*

Extract from MR. GEORGE MARTIN of Clarmont's MS. of
 "Reliquiæ Divi Andrewæ," written 1685, Chap. 10. Sect. 4.
 intituled, "Of the Buildings in and about the Abbay or
 "Monastery of St. Andrews."

"AS to the buildings of the Monastery of Saint Andrew's,
 before the Reformation, they were many, and some of
 "them stately and magnificent, almost all of them now ruined.
 "The most antient of them was, St. RULE's* Chapel, called *Vetus*
 "*Ecclesia*, or *Vetus Templum*, a little, but handsome, antique
 "edifice. The walls yet stand, and, as is commonly believed,
 "it was built near the end of the 14th century by Hergustus
 "King of the Picts, in REGULUS's days. It is built of a good,
 "large, free stone, bigger than any of the rest of the buildings
 "about the monastery. The chapel is built on the east end of
 "the steeple, and it projects out upon it about 2 feet;
 "which strutting, with the allowance of the thickness of the east
 "gavel of the chapel, makes the chapel to be in length with-
 "out the walls 31 feet, the breadth 25 feet; within walls the
 "length of the chapel is only 26 feet, and the breadth 20 feet.
 "It is good *aïslar*† work, and there are about 21 stones in the
 "height, which yet will be near 21 feet. There are in it 4
 "windows in the side walls, 2 to the south, and 2 to the north,
 "exactly corresponding and over against other; the *sole*‡ of each

* The Abbot St. Rule was canonized Oct. 12, Anno Christi 1368.

† *Aïslar*, or *Aïslar*, is a term in architecture, that signifies work made of com-
 mon or free stones as they come from the quarry, of different lengths, breadths,
 and thicknesses; the thickness commonly 9 inches: here it seems it was the
 French foot.

‡ The window seat.

" *window* is about 12 feet from the ground; the height of the
 " window is about 5 feet, and breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot. The chapel
 " hath a door to the east about 24 feet high, and hath been
 " above 9 feet wide. Just opposite to the east door in the body
 " of the steeple is another door on the west, of the same dimen-
 " sions; but this last has been built up, and only a lesser door
 " and entry left of 6 feet high, and 4 in breadth. The chapel
 " hath had at several (*i. e.* different) times 3 roofs, as appears
 " by the *raggling** on the body of the steeple eastward. It hath
 " been a place extremely well contrived, and fitted for devotion
 " and religious offices, and of old had a small neat turret on the
 " east gavel, fallen long ago.

" St. RULE's steeple †, commonly called the four-nooked (*i. e.*
 " cornered) steeple, stands close adjoining to the chapel, making
 " up the west gavel thereof, built at or near the time the chapel
 " was built. It is a piece of notable architecture, and is an equi-
 " lateral quadrangle, each side being 20 feet without; it is
 " strongly built, 103 feet in height, and, I remember, was well
 " bound and strengthened within with great oak-branders from
 " the top near to the bottom, which are now gone and destroyed,
 " for some 30 feet down from the top, upon which stood of old
 " a very sloping spire, not high. This steeple seems to have
 " been of old of good esteem; for the chapter had for their
 " ensign armorial, this steeple, with the chapel in the east, and
 " another on the west side of it, in one entire work, and had the
 " *icon* of these three all joined in one body ‡ upon their common
 " seal, without any thing beside, but a pot, or cornucopia, some
 " mallets, and flourishing; and the circumscription was, *Sigillum*
 " *Ecclesie Sancti Andreae Apostoli in Scotia*. From the figure of

* *Ragglings*, or *Raddlings*, the bowings-in or copeings of the walls.

† See plate I.

‡ See plate II.

“ the seal, which is acutely oval, and the print and graving on it,
 “ and the ragging on the body of the steeple, it is evident and
 “ certain, that there was also a little church on the west end of the
 “ steeple, close and contiguous thereto, but less and shorter than
 “ St. RULE's chapel, and steeper in the roof, but now quite demo-
 “ lished, and nothing more known thereof, but that it hath been,
 “ and was much higher than St. Rule's. It had on the west
 “ a pretty turret, with a door to the south, beside the west
 “ entry. The steeple itself is yet in good case, except as to
 “ the binding branders above-mentioned, which of late are
 “ much decayed, yea, and sacrilegiously embezzled.”—Thus far
 Mr. Martin.

REMARKS by the Rev. W. BROWN, Professor of Ecclesiastical
 History in the University of St. Andrew's.

MR. MARTIN, and indeed almost all our Scottish writers, have, with some small variations, adopted the legend mentioned by FORDUN, *lib. ii. cap. 58, 59, and 60*, of his “*Scoti-chronicon*,” which it is impossible to read (and in particular his 58th chapter, where he endeavours to confer on the Apostle Andrew a preference to the Apostle Peter) without being convinced that his great object was to elevate the church of Scotland, particularly the church at St. Andrew's, to a degree of patronage inferior to no other. This was considered as a matter of great consequence, after the impious and absurd opinion became prevalent, that apostles, martyrs, and saints departed, were objects of adoration, and, like the heathen local tutelary deities, vouchsafed special protection to such as put themselves under their particular patronage, and whose devotion towards them was most fervent and zealous. From this opinion the minds of men easily slid into a belief, that to preserve the body, or any of its fragments, could

not but be highly acceptable to the apostle, saint, or martyr it belonged to, and a most likely mean of gaining and securing his protection. Hence the relicks of apostles, saints, and martyrs, or what were believed to be so, were sought after with avidity, were purchased at immense prices, and were preserved, when procured, with anxious watchful attention. Churches were erected over their sepulchres, and in those places where such of their remains, as had not been committed to the grave, were intended to be lodged for preservation; and that church in which the remains of any particular saint were lodged was believed to attract his greatest attention. Of course that church whose patron was considered as most powerful was held in highest estimation, and most frequently resorted to.

But these opinions, and the practices consequent upon them, though almost universally prevalent in Mr. Fordun's time*, the Christian church was unacquainted with, in the end of the fourth century, the period he pitches upon for St. REGULUS's transportation of the apostle Andrew's relicks from *Patrae* in *Achaia*, to the city of St. Andrew's in Scotland.

DALLÆUS, in his book "*De Objecto cultus religiosi*," lib. 4. and Bingham, in his "*Ecclesiastical Antiquities*," lib. 23. cap. 14. have adduced the most convincing evidence, that at this period no worship whatever was offered to the relicks of apostles, saints, or martyrs; that to bury them was considered as the mark of respect most proper to be put upon them; and that to make merchandize of them, or to spoil their sepulchres in order to obtain them, was deemed sacrilege, and as such punishable with the greatest severity by the laws both of the church and state. Had, therefore, either the Emperor Constantius, in open contempt

* FORDUNUM ipsum ultra annum MCCCLXXXVI. superstitem fuisse nondum reperimus. GOODAL.

of these laws, broke into the sepulchre of the apostle Andrew at *Patrae*, and by force of arms carried off his bones to Constantinople; or REGULUS and his companions been so daring as to pilfer part of them out of the gold and silver shrines into which they had been deposited by the Emperor's orders*; it is not credible that these facts, all of which Mr. Fordun gravely narrates, should have escaped the notice of all the contemporary writers still extant. But, without mentioning several other improbable circumstances with which Mr. Fordun has embellished his narrative, it appears pretty evident, that, from a legend so fabulous, no conclusion can be drawn sufficient to determine, with any degree of certainty, either the time when St. RULE's church in St. Andrew's was founded, or who was its founder.

* It does not affect the validity of this reasoning; but certainly Mr. Fordun does not say that REGULUS pilfered the relics of the saint from the gold and silver shrines wherein his bones are said to have been deposited by *Constantius*, in the 20th year of his reign.

According to Mr. Fordun, the remains of St. Andrew were in the custody, and under the care, it seems, of REGULUS, before they fell into the hands of *Constantius*. The parts which REGULUS secreted from them, he took from the *sarcophagus* at *Patrae*, two days before *Constantius* got possession of the *serinium*, which by his orders was conveyed with decent veneration to Constantinople, where he placed it, or the *reliquiae* it contained, *thecis aureis & argenteis summo cum honore*.

To spare the reader the trouble of turning to the book, the substance of Mr. Fordun's short uncircumstantial account of REGULUS is given here.

"Accidit autem ut divino nutu, *tertia nocte* antequam Imperator civitatem esset ingressus, angelus Domini cuidam sancto viro timenti Deum abbati, nomine REGULO, *reliquiarum* appareret custodi, dicens; *Applica tibi fratres idaneas, et pergens ad sarcophagum quo beati Andreae reposita sunt ossa, tolles inde dextrae manus tres digitos, et os brachii dependens ab humero, et genu patellam, ac ubi monstravero caute custodias donec redeam.*"

The *serinium*, with every thing left in it, was transported to Constantinople *post biduum*, and deposited *ut supra*. The angel re-appeared to REGULUS *transcursis demum annis aliquot*, and gave him instructions for his expedition to Scotland, where, after wandering almost two years, and suffering shipwreck, REGULUS, with his companions of both sexes, and his religious cargo, landed safe, just where the buildings in question were afterwards erected, and where, after an apostolical life of 30 years, *plenus dierum obiit et grandævus*. "*Scoti-chronicon*," *ut supra*, Edit. GOODAL, folio, Edinb. 1759, Vol. I. p. 94, & seqq.

It is well known, that, long after the fourth century, the inhabitants of both England and Scotland were in use to build the walls, not of their houses only, but also of their churches, of wood, and to cover them with reeds, straw, or branches of trees. Bede, lib. ii. cap. 14. *Hist. Ecclesiast. gentis Anglorum*, tells us, that, A. D. 627, *Paulinus* bishop of York baptized Edwin king of Northumberland, in his cathedral dedicated to St. Peter, which was built of wood; lib. iii. cap. 25. That Finan the second bishop of Lindisfarne, or Holy-Island, built his cathedral, A. D. 652, not of stone, but of wood, after the manner of the Scots. And lib. v. cap. 25. that, in A. D. 710, Nailan king of the Picts wrote a letter to Ceolfred abbot of Weremouth, requesting Ceolfred to send him some masons to build for him a church with large stones, as the Romans were accustomed to build.

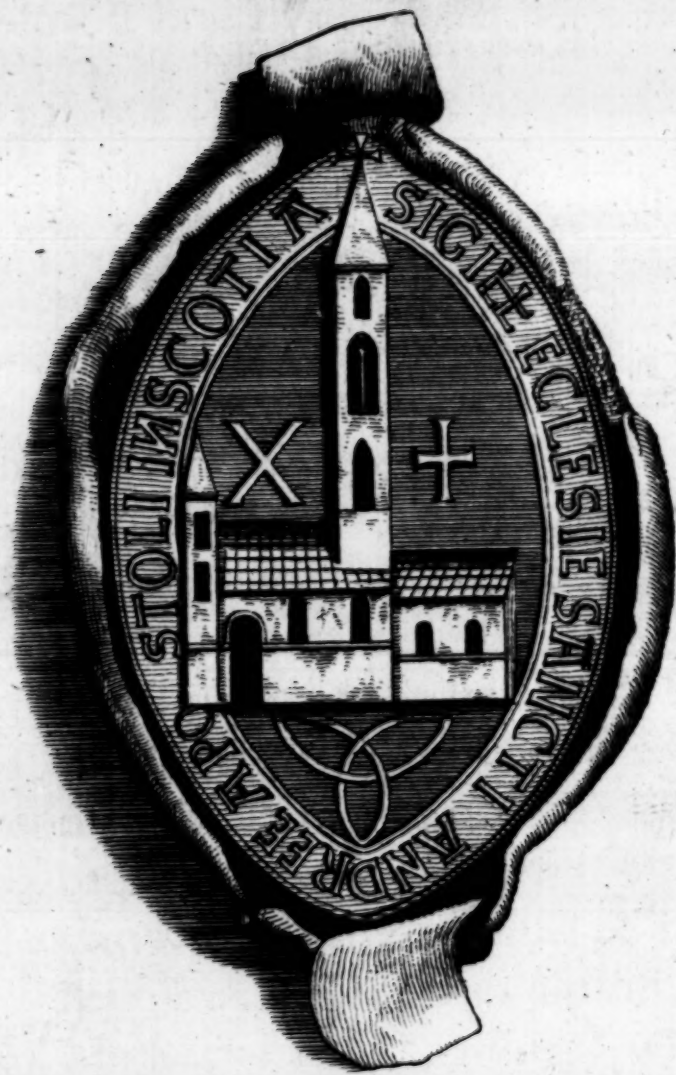
These testimonies do indeed furnish sufficient evidence that the art of building with stones was but little known in England, and still less in Scotland, prior to the 8th century; and form a strong presumptive argument, that the church of St. Rule's in St. Andrew's is not so ancient as the generality of Scottish writers suppose it to be. But then it is to be observed, that this is no more than a presumptive argument; and that the testimonies above-mentioned do by no means warrant us positively to conclude that, prior to the 8th century, there were, even in Scotland, no churches built of stone.

Bede himself adduces an instance to the contrary, lib. iii. cap. 4. of his Ecclesiastical History, where he tells us, that long before the arrival of *Columbanus*, A. D. 565, Ninian had converted the Southern Picts to Christianity, and built in the province of *Bernicia* a church of stone, called by the Britons *Candida Casa*, because building with stones was unusual among them; which plainly shows there is nothing incredible in supposing that at

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Plate II p. 199:



J. Cary sculp.

St. Andrew's in Fifeshire, as well as at Wintern in Galloway, a stone church might have been erected several years before A. D. 565.

Had the seal described by Mr. Martin exhibited a view of St. RULE's church and steeple in its entire state, this might have given some ground to suspect that they had been built by the prior and convent, posterior to the erection of the monastery, and of consequence not before the 12th century. It is evident, from ocular inspection (see plate II.) that the engraving on this seal is intended to represent the south * view of this church and steeple. Numerous charters of lands belonging to the priory, to which this seal is appended, make it manifest that this was the common seal of the prior and convent. This seems to prove that this church belonged to them at the time this representation of it was adopted by them as their ensign armorial. But if they had either built this church and steeple, or found it entire when it came into their possession, it cannot be doubted, that they would have represented it in that state upon their common seal; whereas, on comparing the representation of this church on their seal with the structure itself, every eye observes, at first sight, that when this seal was engraved, and not improbably when the church itself came into the possession of the prior and convent, the choir on the east end was nearly in the same ruinous state as at present.

It is well known, and admitted on all hands, that long before the erection of the monastery, and very probably as early as Christianity began to be countenanced by the secular powers, there was at St. Andrew's, and also at the sees of other bishops, a college of married secular priests, called *Culdees*, who elected the bishop, and acted as his chapter. There is, therefore, nothing unreasonable or improbable in supposing that this small church was

* Plate I. exhibits a North West view, as it appeared in 1776; and Plate III. a North East view,

erected by and for the use of these Culdees, at an early period, when the number of Christians in this country was inconsiderable, and their manner of worship simple and unostentatious; and that it was suffered to fall into decline after celibacy among the clergy began to be considered as sanctity; the secular married clergy lost their popularity, and with their popularity their revenues, which were bestowed upon monks, who, by their pretensions to chastity, and other austerities, not only ingratiated themselves with the people, but procured the patronage of princes, popes, and prelates.

After all, as there are not now extant any authentic records, by which the antiquity of this building can be exactly ascertained, it may not be improper to subjoin a description of it in its present state; from which, persons conversant in the history of architecture and masonry, may perhaps, form juster conjectures concerning it than any we can pretend to offer.

Mr. Martin has attempted something of this kind; but his description is neither accurate, nor minute enough to enable those who have not seen and examined the building itself with attention to form an exact idea of it.

At present there is no building connected with the steeple standing westward of it. On each side of the great door leading into the west end of the steeple the stones are indeed broken and ragged, in such a manner as plainly indicates that there was formerly a building adjoining to it on the west. But this building must have been only 15 feet high, and 18 feet wide; and as there are no appearances of a roof corresponding to the size of this building upon the walls of a steeple, it is probable it had none; and indeed it could not have had one without darkening and obstructing the view of this stately and magnificent door very much. It is therefore probable, that this small building

was

was nothing more than the vestibule, or outer court, where penitents, in ancient times, used to stand during the first stage of their penance. These vestibules were generally uncovered, except along the side walls, where a small covering, supported by pillars running parallel to these walls, was sometimes permitted for penitents to stand under, and screen themselves from the inclemency of the weather.

Besides this, there is cut about an inch and an half deep into this same west wall of the steeple the form of an house roof. The top of this cutting commences at the 35th course of the stones of which the steeple is built, and runs down slaunting equally on both sides till it reaches the north and south angles at the 27th course; which plainly shews an edifice westward from and adjoining to the steeple, was once intended, if not actually erected.

The impression made by the seal of the convent represents this building as entire and unimpaired, the south wall of it running as far east as the east end of St. RULE's steeple, and westward till it meets with the east end of a smaller steeple adjoining to, and terminating this building on the west. Again, the length of the south wall of this building from the west end of St. RULE's steeple, till it meets with the east end of the smaller steeple, is represented as pretty nearly the same, as the south wall of St. RULE's chapel from the east end of St. RULE's steeple, to the place where it was joined to the choir, there represented as ruinous. The impression made by this seal further represents the south wall of this western edifice as somewhat higher than that of St. RULE's chapel, and running in a line farther southward than the south walls of either St. RULE's steeple or chapel, till it comes opposite to the east corner of St. RULE's steeple; so that the wall of this building must have inclosed

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within.

within it the south wall of St. RULE's steeple, and rendered it invisible, till it made its appearance above the roof of this edifice, which roof is but low, and inclines towards St. RULE's steeple, as far as the south wall of this edifice runs parallel to that of St. RULE's steeple; but after it gets to the westward of this steeple, rises fully as high as the cutting on the west end of this steeple represents it to have done.

After all, there is ground to suspect that this western building was only intended, but never actually built; that the seal was engraved, not from ocular inspection, but from description; and that those who ordered the engraving wished to have this edifice represented on the seal, not because it was built, but because they proposed to build it after this form. For, when it is considered that the impression made by this seal represents this building as entire and in good condition; and the choir at the east end of St. RULE's chapel in the same ruinous state it is in at present; it appears something extraordinary, that the height, the breadth, and the length of this choir, can be at present easily and distinctly traced on the surface of the ground, and by the ragged wall on the east end of St. RULE's chapel uniting the choir to the chapel; and that no vestige whatever of this western building should appear, either on the ground below, or on the south wall of St. RULE's steeple, to which both the roof and the east wall of this edifice are supposed to have been joined: not to mention that, there being no want of room to the westward, it is not easy to conceive what could be the inducement to extend the walls of the edifice so far eastward, as to inclose and cover the south wall of St. RULE's steeple; or to what beneficial purpose the interval between these two walls could be applied.

But leaving this edifice, of which, if ever it existed, no vestige now remains, let us turn our attention to the ruins of St. RULE's
steeple

steeple and chapel. These two buildings, both inside and outside, are built of hewn stones. The stones are cut in the form of a parallelogram, are much larger than the stones of the cathedral, or any other of the adjacent buildings, and approach nearer to the square form. They are laid in regular courses, and the distance between the courses is from $16\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 inches. The stones run a very short way into the wall, seldom more than 8 inches. The interval between the hewn work on the inside, and that on the outside, is filled up with small stones, the whole united by a cement of an excellent quality, and harder than the stones themselves; and, as many fragments of sea shells appear in it, of which there are great plenty in the neighbourhood, it is not improbable that it might have been made of sea shells calcined.

The steeple stands due west from the chapel, and, as Mr. Martin justly observes, is an æquilateral quadrangle. Immediately above the 21st course, a belt of about a foot high projects over, and runs along the west wall of the steeple, as also along the north and south walls till it meets with the walls of St. RULE's chapel, and then it runs along the top of them. This evidently shews, that the steeple and chapel were built at the same time, and that both entered into the original plan, which is farther confirmed from this circumstance, that this belt is discontinued on the east wall of the steeple; because, being intended for ornament, it could not answer that purpose on the east end, when it was to be covered by the roof of the chapel.

At the height of 37 courses above the first belt there is another belt, and 12 courses above this a third belt, both of which project over and run along all the four walls of the steeple. Immediately above this third belt a still larger projection commences, and is continued to the height of 3 courses, the lowest

stone of which measures in height 8 inches, the next 11 inches, and the highest 9 inches; so that the height of the whole projection amounts to 2 feet 4 inches. The impression made by the common seal of the convent shews a spire immediately above this projection, with a cross on the top of the spire. But of this spire there is not the smallest vestige remaining.

The height of this steeple, measured by a plumb-line, is, including the projection, $109\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Each of the four sides of the steeple walls measured on the out-side, at the height of 21 feet from the ground, amounts to 20 feet; measured in the inside at the same height, is $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet; measured on the outside at the top, including the projection, is 21 feet 5 inches; measured in the inside of the projection 20 feet; and measured in the inside 4 feet 2 inches below the top, is 16 feet 1 inch.

In the west end of this steeple there is a door leading into it, the height of which is 26 feet 4 inches, and the width at bottom 10 feet 3 inches. It has two arches at the top, the one immediately above the other; the segment of these arches is something more than a semicircle. The imposts of the columns that support these arches is a large square stone, without any ornament. The columns themselves are circular, but larger than the semicircle. On the top of these columns, and immediately below the imposts, there is on each column a stone 2 feet high, of the form of an inverted cone, the lower end of which is adjusted and joined to the top of the column; and about 4 inches above this joining there is raised a ring on the lower and smaller end of the cone, which is its only ornament.

Immediately above the 26th course from the lowest belt, there is a small window about 4 feet high and $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide, the top of which is also circular, and hewn out of one large square stone; and

and exactly above the second belt there are on each side of the steeple two windows, very high in proportion to their width. They are separated by a round column, raised upon a round oblong pedestal, the circumference of which is considerably larger than that of the column. The other sides of these windows are hewn square columns, built somewhat farther inward than the walls of the steeple, and with these walls form a right angle. On the top of these columns there are square imposts projecting outward beyond the steeple walls, and this projection is a little hollowed both above and below in a circular form. On the top of the imposts of the columns square stones, joined together immediately above the middle of the round column, are hewn in such a manner as to form a circular top to each window, of which the segment exceeds the semicircle. Two courses higher still than the windows last mentioned, there is on each side of the steeple a window likewise circular at the top, and some small matter higher and wider than the window first mentioned. In a straight line with the west wall of the steeple there are two buttresses built into, and evidently at the same time with, this wall of the steeple; which plainly shews that the original builders never intended any chapel westward and adjoining to the walls of the steeple; as in this case both the buttresses and the undermost belt would have been unnecessary. These buttresses are two feet thick, and project two feet beyond the north and south walls of the steeple. The same thickness is continued till the buttresses rise to the height of the columns that support the arches over the door on the west end; after this, they slope inwards gradually towards the steeple-wall till they reach the undermost belt.

On the east end of the steeple, and leading into the chapel, there is an arched door; the form of the arch, the imposts, and the

the columns, the same as the west door, excepting that this east door has but one arch, the other two; the height of this is 22 feet 8 inches, and its width 9 feet 5 inches.

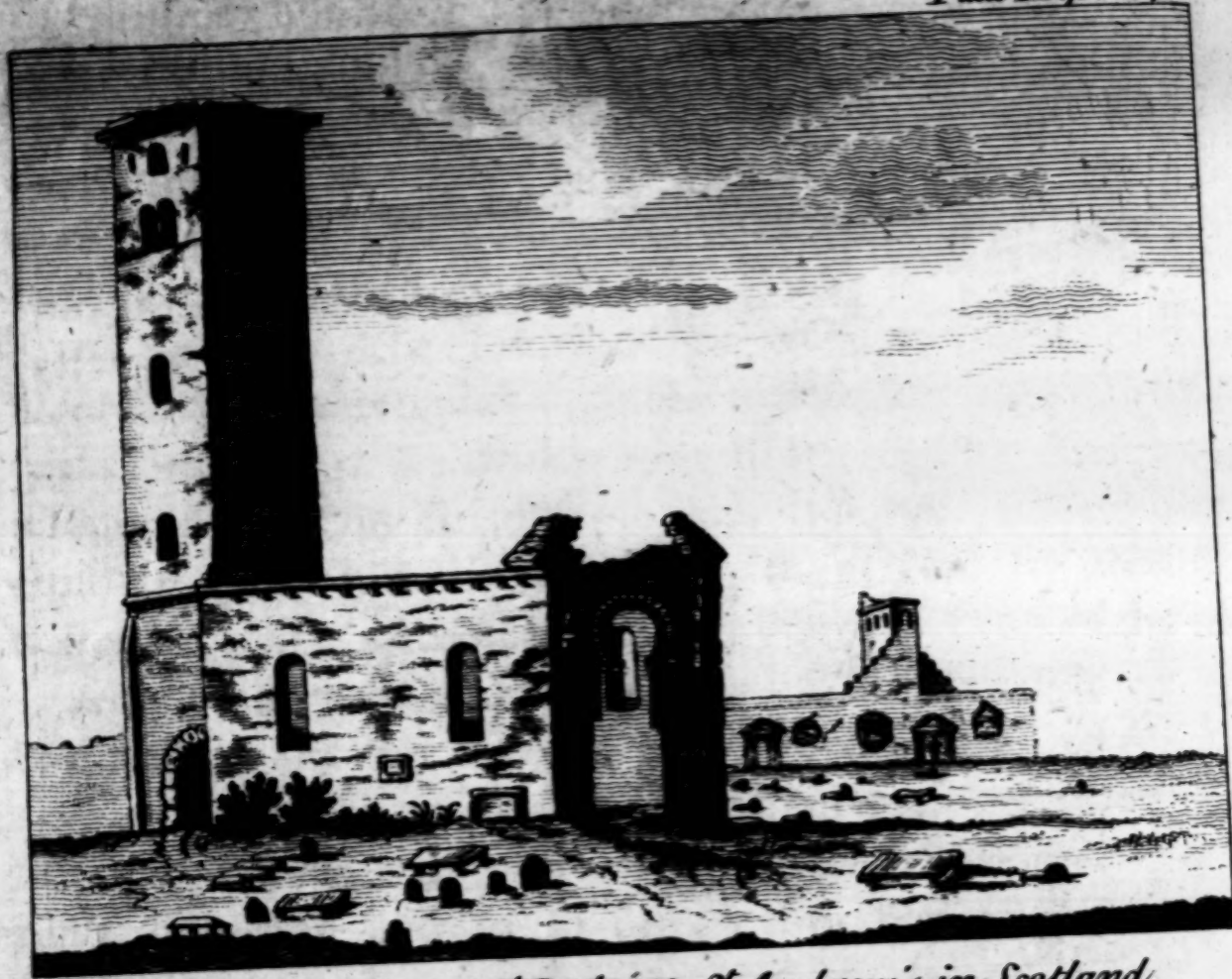
Anciently there was within the steeple a small stair-case of stone, turning along the north side of it, part of which still remains; but whether this went all the way to the top, cannot now be determined with certainty.

As to the oaken branders, or wooden frame, mentioned by Mr. Martin, the remains of these were taken down, about twenty years since, by order of the magistrates of St. Andrew's, within whose jurisdiction this steeple does not lye, under pretext that children were in danger of losing their lives by climbing upon them, as there were then no shut doors to keep them out.

About six years ago the barons of his Majesty's exchequer in Scotland generously ordered 111*l.* sterling for the repair of this steeple, by which means the seams between the stones have been filled with fresh lime where it was wanted; a stair-case has been built from the bottom to within four feet of the top, where a floor is laid, and covered with lead to defend it against the injuries of the weather.

St. RULE's chapel stands due eastward from the steeple adjoining to it, and, as has been already observed, has been evidently built at the same time with it. The quality of the stones, their size, and the courses in which they are laid, are exactly the same.

The walls of the chapel encroach upon the east ends of the north and south walls of the steeple about 2 feet, and project both northwards and southwards 2 feet 2 inches beyond them. The height of the chapel walls, immediately below the belt that runs along the top of them, is 29 feet 4 inches; and, as Mr. Martin rightly says, are exactly the height of 21 stones. The length of the north and south walls measured on the outside is



St. Regulus now St. Rule at St. Andrews in Scotland



*A View of the Chapel of the Greyfriars at St. Andrews in North Britain from
the Original Drawing by Oliphant in the possession of M. Halket of St. Andrews.*

31 feet, and measures within 25 feet 10 inches. The width measured without is 24 feet 8 inches, and measured within 19 feet 8 inches; and, as Mr. Martin observes, and as is still very evident from the figure of three gables of different heights cut upon the east wall of the steeple, it has had at three different times, three different roofs.

In the side walls of this chapel there are, as Mr. Martin observes, 4 windows, 2 to the south and 2 to the north, exactly corresponding and opposite to each other. The lower end of the bottom of each window commences at the 7th and reaches to the 8th course, and is 1 foot 5 inches high; the height of each window is 6 feet 4 inches, and the width 1 foot 6 inches and one half. They are all semicircular at top, but this semicircular form is hewn out of a large square stone, standing over the sides of each window. The sides of these windows slope both in the inside and on the outside 8 inches, so that their width, measured from the two extremities of the slope, is 2 feet 10 inches and one half. (See a view of it in plate III.)

On the east end of the chapel there is a door leading into the choir, eastward from it. This door has three arches over it, not, as on the west end of the steeple, the one over the other, but parallel to each other. The middle arch projects inwards 14 inches nearer the opening, than the other two: of course they are higher, and of larger circumference, which in both is exactly equal. These three arches, especially the middle one, like the other arches in this edifice, are larger than the semicircle. On the side next the opening they are all three hewn circular, but the diameter of this circular form is much larger in the middle arch than in any of the other two, which in both is exactly the same. All these three arches rest upon one large stone hewn in the form of three semicircles, corresponding to the three arches above. This impost

post projects over, and is supported by three columns, the middle column advancing 14 inches nearer the opening than the other two. On the side next the opening all these columns are hewn in a form somewhat larger than a semicircle, but the diameter of the mid column much larger than that of the other two. This middle column is built into the middle of the wall, the other two have been fixed to it by small bars of iron. There is no appearance of lead near these iron bars, which would induce one to suspect the use of it was not known in this country when the building was erected.

Each of these columns has on the top of it an inverted cone, with a ring raised, and running round, one inch above the lower end. This end is adjusted to the size of the column on which it stands, and the other end reaches up to the impost formerly mentioned. The measurement from the top of the impost down to the ground is $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the middle arch rises above the impost 6 feet, so that the height of the door is $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and its width is 9 feet.

Farther towards the east there has been a choir adjoining to, and built at the same time with, the chapel.

It evidently appears, from the ragged walls on the east end of the chapel, that the walls of this choir have been $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, 26 feet 4 inches high, and the width from wall to wall in the inside 16 feet; and from the foundation of the walls still remaining, it appears that the length of this building within the walls has been 24 feet.

The following Remarks on this venerable Structure, accompanied with the drawing exhibited in Plate I. was communicated to the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, in 1786.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 4.

IN a tour I made some years ago through the Northern parts of this kingdom, I could not help being much struck with the beauty of an old tower I found at St. Andrew's in Scotland, and was not less surprized on being told of its very great antiquity, as it was then almost entire, and the stones of which it is built scarcely at all weather-worn. The tower, in the dialect of the country, is called *the steeple of St. Rule*, and was built, together with a small chapel adjoining to it, which is of the same kind of materials and workmanship, some time in the fourth century, by a St. Regulus, a native of Italy, who introduced or established Christianity in those parts. The tower, I was told (for I did not measure it), is about 120 feet high. It is built of a kind of free-stone, of a dullish white colour; and the joints between the stones were then so close, that the point of a knife could not have been thrust into any chink between them. I took a drawing of the tower and adjoining chapel, which I send along with this, and which I hope will find a place in your valuable repository; and shall be glad if any of your correspondents, who are well acquainted with the history and antiquities of that place, will favour the publick, through the same channel, with a better account of these than I could pick up in the course of a hasty ramble. The cathedral, which was in the same close with this tower, was built many centuries later; but the stone of which it was built has been so bad as to be wasted by the weather exceedingly.

E e

Please

Please to take notice, that the large arched gateway on the west side of the tower, which is now in part built up with stones, has been evidently cut out of the wall at a later period, as the nature of the stone and style of workmanship evidently shew. In performing this work, a considerable rent has been made above the arch, which is represented in the drawing.

At the time I was there, the inside of the tower was open from top to bottom, without any roof. I have been just now informed, by a gentleman who was lately in that country, that it is now covered-in with a roof, and a stair carried up to the top within it; and that it is in every respect so thoroughly repaired, as to give room to hope that it will remain a beautiful monument of art to a very distant period.

A TRAVELLER.



The Riding of the PARLIAMENT of SCOTLAND, 1606.

Apud Perth, primo Julii, 1606.

THE Lords of Secret Councill, willing that a decent and comely order shall be observed and kept by the estates of this kingdom, in the riding of this present Parliament, has therefore sett down the order following, to be kept by them at this time of Parliament; viz.

That the whole estates shall attend the Commissioners Grace at his lodging, and convoy him thence to the parliament house in this order.

First, the Commissioners of Burrows to march foremost, two and two in rank on horseback, with foot mantles.

Next, the abbots and priors two and two in rank.

Thirdly, after them, shall ride the temporal barrons, or lords of parliament, two and two in rank; and that every last created shall march together foremost all in their robes.

Fourthly, the Bishops and Archbishops, two and two in rank, according to their place and dignity.

And immediately after the Earles ranked as said is, and the latest of creating to ride foremost.

And then the Honours immediately before the Commissioner, and after his Grace the Marquesses. And that he trumpets, macers, pursuivants and heralds, with the king at armes, keep their own places and ranks, according to their bygone custome.

And that none of the Estates repair to the Parliament house whiles the Commissioner's Grace be ready; and that they attend and waite upon him, and convoy him in their ranks and order as written, as they will be answerable upon their obedience; and ordains publication to be made hereof, open proclamation at the Mercat Cross of Perth, wherthrow none may plead ignorance of the same.

Notwithstanding of the Act, neither commissioners of burrows nor barrons ride for want of furniture be reason of the untimely warning; but it is true, that one only Parliament in Edinburgh the Commissioners rode without foot-cloaths, suchlike notwithstanding. This act is granted to the Bishops, and they are in use to have the place of all Earles, and ride altogether two and two; the macers ride on every side of the Honours, the heralds and pursuivants before the same, with the trumpets before them, according to their degrees.

All officers of state, as Chancellor, Treasurer, Secretary, are in the Parliament-house before the Estates come.

The Constable and Marshall attend, to guard the Parliament-house.

The Honours are born by the first in degree; viz. the crown next the Commissioner's Grace, the scepter next, and sword foremost.

The Captain of the Guard directly behind his Grace, leaving place always to the Marquesses and other Noblemen attending his Grace that are out of ranks. The Master of the Horses rides behind his Grace, something aside; and after his Grace is entered the Parliament-house, and sett in his chair of state upon the throne, every Nobleman takes his place round about, according to his place and rank, &c.

An ACT by his Royal Highness his Majesties High Commiffioner, and Lords of Privy Council, eftablifhing the order of the Rydeing, &c. at the opening of the enfuing Parliament, and feveral circumftances relating thereto, conform to the ancient practice of Scotland, appointed by the books of Privy Council, and the Lyon's books at Edingurgh, 25 July 1681.

I. His Majesties High Commiffioner, and Lords of Privy-council, ordain the Magiftrates of Edinburgh to caufe make a lane of there citizens in armes, and beft order, from the Lady Steps to the Nether Bow, his Majesties foot-guards makeing a lane from the Nether Bow to the Palace.

II. The faid magiftrates are appointed to order, that there be no shooting, nor any displaying of enfigns, nor beating of drums, during the cavelcade, nor any coaches be feen within the ports of Edinburgh, till the whole folemnitys be over, under all higheft pains: The faid magiftrates are to caufe make and place two banks of timber within the Abby Clofs, for mounting on horfeback; and two at the Lady Steps, for mounting upon horfeback and difmounting.

III. The Conftable and Marifhall Guards of Partizans are to make a lane from the Lady Steps, thofe of the Conftables without, and thofe of the Marifchalls within the houfe, allowing the Conftable fix of his guards within doors, conform to the former practice.

IV. Every member of Parliament muft ride, and the abfents incur fyning, conform to the Act of Parliament, 1662.

V. Where there be double elections of Commiffioners, nether are to ride.

VI. The nobility are to ride in there robes, and with foot mantles.

VII. The officers of ftate who are not noblemen, and who have gowns peculiar to their office, are to ride in there gowns.

VIII. The whole members are to ride covered, excepting thofe who carry the Honours.

IX. The Lyon, heraulds, purfevants, and trumpets, ride immediately before the Honours; the Lyon in his coat and robe, chain and batton, alone, and immediately before the fword of honour; the reft with there coats and footmantles bareheaded, in there accustomed order.

X. The macers of Councell, and four macers of Seffion, ride on each fide of the Honours bareheaded, with foot mantles, the two macers of Councell attending the crown, and the four macers of Seffion the fcepter and fword.

XI. The higher degree, and moft honourable of that degree, is to ride always laft.

XII.

XII. Every Duke is to have eight lackeys, every Marques six, every Earle four, every Viscount three, every Lord three, every Commissioner for a Shire two; and every Commissioner for Burghs, and every Nobleman, is to have a Gentleman bare-headed, to walk by him, and to bare up his train; and these Gentlemen are, at there entry to the house, to stand without the bar.

XIII. The Archbishops and Bishops are to ride in there gowns and tipetts, with there footmantles, and the Archbishops may have eight lackeys, and Bishops three, and each of them is to have a Gentleman bareheaded to walk by him, and to bear up his train.

XIV. The noblemens lackeys may have over there liveries velvet coats, with there badges, i. e. there crests and mottos, done on plate, or imbroidered upon the back and breast, conform to ancient custom, or there ordinar liveries.

XV. The Constable and Mareschall are in the morning to wait on his Majesties High Commissioner at the palace, and to receive his orders; and from thence returning privately, the Constable is to come out of his lodgeing on foot, and having viewed the rooms under and above the Parliament-house, puts on his robes, and having his batton in his hand, sets himself in a chair, at the entry of the Clofs, at the Lady-steps, by the outmost of guards, from which he is to raise and salute the Members as they alight from there horses, and to recommend them to the gentlemen of his guard, to be conducted to the Marischall guards.

XVI. The Marischall is also to attend in his robes, being set in a chair at the head of his guards, and to receive the Members (having his batton in his hand) as they enter the door.

XVII. The officers of state who are noblemen, so many of them as are in the kingdome, are to ride up from the Abby in the robes about half an hour before the cavalcade, and to wait in the Parliament-house untill the High Commissioner come; and when an ordinary subject is Commissioner, the High Chancellor is to have his own purse in his hand, and to usher him betwixt the bar and the throne; but when his Royal Highness, or any lawful brother or a son of the King, is Commissioner, he is to usher them from the door itself, and back.

XVIII. The whole members of Parliament are to wait upon his Majesty's High Commissioner in the Guard-hall, and the Nobility being in their robes; and the servants and horses are to attend in the outer Clofs.

XIX. The Lyon King at Armes in his coat, robe, chain, and batton (to whose charge the order of the rideing is committed), with six heraulds, six pursevents, six trumpets, in there coats, attend likewise.

XX. How soon his Majesties High Commissioner is ready, the Lord Register (or such as he shall appoint) and Lyon standing together, each of them holding a roll in his hand, and the rolls being read, and the Lyon is to call the names of such of them as are to ride according to there order, and one herauld is to cry out aloud at one of the windows, and another herauld to stand at the gate, and see them doe accordingly.

XXI. The Members are to ryde two and two, each degree by itself, at some distance, without mixing with any other degree; so that if there fall to be an odd Member of one degree, he must ride alone.

XXII.

XXII. The Lord Register is to make up the Rolls of Parliament, Rolls for the riding and calling in the Parliament-house, conform to the riding and calling of the last Parliament anno 1669, wherof he is to give the Lyon a just duplicat, except where there is just ground to alter the same; and the Members are to ride as they are called; but if they think themselves perjudged, they may protest in the same manners at the calling of the Rolls in the house, and may afterwards, as they think fit, apply themselves to the Parliament for remedy.

XXIII. The Honours are to be carried immediately before the High Commissioner, the crown by the Marques of Douglas, the scepter next by the eldest Earl present, and the sword before it by the Earl next in order; and the bearers are to ride one by one bareheaded.

XXIV. The Dukes and Marquesses are to ride after the High Commissioner at some distance; conform to the former custome.

XXV. The Master of Horses to ride bareheaded after his Majesty's High Commissioner, but a little aside when the Commissioner is the King's lawful son or brother.

XXVI. The Gentleman Usher, with a white rode in his hand, is to ride aside bareheaded near to the Commissioner, he before, on the same side; and in the same manner as the Master of the Horse behind in the case foresaid.

XXVII. How soon his Majesty's High Commissioner alights from his horse, the Lord Constable is to receive him, and to attend him to the Marischall Guards; and then both Constable and Marischall are to convoy him bareheaded to the throne, and are in the same manner to attend him in his return to horse.

XXVIII. When the Members alight, the servants and horses are to remove, and to stand in the Land-Mercat, betwixt the Tollboth and the Wey-house, untill the High Commissioner be upon his return to the palace.

XXIX. The return to the palace is to be in the same manner, with these two alterations; viz. first, the Constable and Marischall ride on the High Commissioner's right and left-hand, with capes of permission, the Constable on the right, and Marischal on the left; secondly, the officers of state who are noblemen are not to take there horse untill the High Commissioner be gone, and then are to ride at some distance after the guard.

ORDER of the proceeding on horseback, to be performed the first day of the ensuing Parliament by all the members of Parliament, in convoying his Royal Highness his Majesty's High Commissioner, from the Abbey of Holyrood-house to the Parliament-house, and back again to the Palace, the 28th day of July, 1681.

ABOUT the space of half an hour before the riding begin, Lord High Chancellor and Lord Privy Seal (they being only present of the principal officers of state) ride up in there robes, the Chancellour on the right hand with mace and purse before him, and the Privy Seal on the left; and in there return to the palace they are to ride at a distance, after the guard.

Two trumpets with there coats and banners bareheaded, } to usher the way.
Two pursuivants in there coats and footmantles bareheaded, }

The commissioners for burghs, two and two.

The commissioners for shires, two and two.

The four officers of state who are not noblemen, two and two.

The Lords or Barons of parliament, two and two.

The Bishops, two and two.

The two Archbishops.

Four trumpets in there coats and banners bareheaded, two and two.

Four pursuivants in there coats and footmantles bareheaded, two and two.

Six heraulds in there coats and footmantles bareheaded, two and two.

The Lyon king of arms, in his coat, robe, collar, batton, and footmantle, bareheaded.

Three Macers with the maces and foot- mantles, bare- headed.	{	The sword of state, born by the Earl of Mar, bareheaded.	{	Three Macers with there maces and foot- mantles, bare- headed.
		The scepter, born by the Earl of Argyle, bareheaded.		
		The crown, carried by the Marques of Douglas, bareheaded.		

The Gentleman Usher with his white rode aside, bareheaded.	{	A nobleman bearing the purse, with his Royal Highness's commission, bareheaded.

The Master of Horse bareheaded, in the case foresaid.	{	His Royal Highness his Majesty's High Commissioner, at- tended with his servants, pages, and footmen; and in the return to the palace, having the High Constable on his right-hand, and the Marischal on his left, with capes of permission, and in there robes.

The Dukes and Marqueesses attending his Majesties High Commissioner
in there robes.

The Captain of his Majesty's guard on the head of the troupe of guards.

Extracted by me, WIL. PATERSON, Cl. Sti Concilii.

Order of the Cavealcad, 28 July, 1681.

2 Trumpets.

2 Pursevants.

COMMISSIONERS for BURGHS.

<i>Innerberie.</i>	<i>Forfar.</i>	<i>Brechin.</i>
Alexander Man.	John Carnegie.	David Donaldsone.
<i>Kirkwall.</i>	<i>Whiteburne.</i>	<i>Kingborne.</i>
David Craigie.	David Forrester.	Robert Bruce.
<i>Week.</i>	<i>Bamff.</i>	<i>Innerkeitbing.</i>
Alexander Mafon.	William Fife.	Mr. John Dempster.
<i>Cromarty.</i>	<i>Culrofs.</i>	<i>Burntisland.</i>
Rose Markie.	George Wilsone.	James Dewar.
<i>Innerverie.</i>	<i>Tayne.</i>	<i>Inverness.</i>
John Anderson.	John Forrester.	William Duff.
<i>Inverary.</i>	<i>Craill.</i>	<i>Dumfries.</i>
William Brown.	George Moncrieff.	William Creik.
<i>Queensferry.</i>	<i>Peebles.</i>	<i>Anstruther Easter.</i>
James Hill.	William Williamsone.	Robert Anstruther.
<i>Dornack, Dingwal.</i>	<i>Elgin.</i>	<i>Coupar.</i>
Donald Bain.	John Fyffe.	Patrick Mortimer.
<i>Foretrofs.</i>	<i>Aberbrothwick.</i>	<i>Montrose.</i>
Robert Janes.	John Kyd.	Robert Renald.
<i>New Galloway. Sanguhar.</i>	<i>Lanrick.</i>	<i>Kirkaldie.</i>
Robert Carmichell.	William Wilkie.	John Williamsone.
<i>Lockmaben.</i>	<i>Dunbar.</i>	<i>Dysert.</i>
John Johnston.	James Hamilton.	John Reddie.
<i>Amand.</i>	<i>Renfrew.</i>	<i>Haddingtown.</i>
James Carruthers.	Robert Hall.	Mr. Henry Cockburn.
<i>Kinlore.</i>	<i>Dumbarton.</i>	<i>Air.</i>
John Udney.	William M'Farlane.	William Cunningham.
<i>Lauder.</i>	<i>Selkirk.</i>	<i>Glasgow.</i>
Charles Lauder.	Sir Patrick Murray.	John Bell.
<i>Kelmerrie. Cullen.</i>	<i>Pittenwam.</i>	<i>St. Andrew's.</i>
James Ogilvie.	George Russell.	Mr. John Eafone.
<i>North Berwick.</i>	<i>Dumfermling.</i>	<i>Linlithgow.</i>
Double Elections.	Andrew Belfrage.	Alexander Miln.
<i>Rutherglen.</i>	<i>Wigtowne.</i>	<i>Sterling.</i>
Double Elections.	William Calteraine.	Robert Russell.
<i>Forrees.</i>	<i>Kirkudbright.</i>	<i>Aberdeen.</i>
Thomas Urquhart.	Samuel Carmont.	George Skene, Provost.
<i>Nairne.</i>	<i>Jedburgh.</i>	<i>Dundie.</i>
John Rofs.	Andrew Anslie.	John Scrimsour.
<i>Rotbesay.</i>	<i>Irving.</i>	
Cuthbert Stewart.	James Boyle.	

Com-

COMMISSIONERS FOR SHIRES.

Pertb.

John Glas, Provost.
For the Burgh of *Edinburgh*.
Sir James Dick, of Priestfield, Provost.
Edward Cleghorne.

Kinross.

Sir William Brue, of Balcasky.

Ross.

Sir George Mackenzie, of Tarbets.
Mr. Rod. Makenzie, of Findone.

Clackmanan.

Sir William Sharp, of Stonehill.

Orkney.

William Craigie, of Guerfay.

Elgin.

Lord Grant of Feuchie.
Tho. Dunbar of Grange.

Caithness.

Geo. Sinclair, of Ulbster.

Sutherland.

Rob. Geordon, younger of Gordeston.
Jo. Geodon, of Emboll.

Stewartrie of Kerkudbright.

Sir Robert Maxwell of Urchertown.

Bamff.

Sir Patrick Ogilvie, of Boyne.
George Gordon, of Edenglassie.

Forfar.

Sir David Ogilvie, of Clova.
James Carnegie, of Belnamoone.

Fife.

Sir Charles Kalkel, of Pilferren.
William Anstruther younger, of Anstruther.

Argyle.

John Campbell, of Carrick.
John Campbell, of Succoth.

Cromarty.

Geo. Dallas, of St. Martin's.

Nairne.

Sir Hugh Campbell, of Calder.
Duncan Forbes, of Calloaden.

Inverness. Aberdeen.

Sir Alexander Setton, of Pellmeden.
Sir George Gordon, of Haddoe.

Kinkardine.

Sir Alexander Falconer, of Glenferques.
Sir Jo. Falconer, of Balmackelly.

Pertb.

Sir William Drummond, of Cromlix.
Mungo Haldone, of Gleneglis.

Linlithgow.

Double Elections.

Sterling.

Sir James Sellon of Touch; the other
Election controverted.

Renfrew.

William Hamilton, of Orbeston.
Sir John Shaw, of Greenock.

Bute.

John Bogle, of Kelburn.
Ninnian Bannalyne, of Kaines.

Dumbarton.

Sir Patrick Houstoun of that Ilk.
William Noble, of Dakillar.

Aire.

Sir John Cochran, of Ochiltree.
Sir John Cunningham, of Lambrughton.

Wigtown.

Sir James Dalrymple, of Stair.
Sir David Dunbar, of Baldoone.

Dumfries.

Sir Robert Dalzel, of Glennac.
Robert Greerson, of Lag.

Lanerk.

Cromwell Lockhart, of Lee.
Sir George Lockhart, of Bredwood.

Peebles.

Double Elections.

Selkirk.

James Murray, of Philliphaugh.
Hugh Scott, of Gallowshiels.

Roxburgh.

Henry M'Douall, of M'Kerstone.
Robert Pringle, of Stitchiell.

Berwick.

Haddington.

} Double Elections.

For the Shire of *Edinburgh*.

Sir James Foulis, of Collingtown.
Sir John Caper, of Gogar.

CEREMONIAL OBSERVED BY THE OFFICERS OF STATE.

Justice Clerk.
Advocate.
Register.
Thesaurer Deput.

L O R D S.

Nairne.	Balgeanie.	Balmerinock.
Burntisland.	Frazer.	Lindores.
Newwark.	Kirkudbright.	Spynie.
Bellenden.	Pitligo.	Torphichen.
Rutherford.	Forrester.	Rofs.
M'Donald.	Rae.	Borthwick.
Ruthven.	Cramond.	Lovat.
Colvill.	Cameron.	Oliphant.
Rollo.	Napier.	Elphinstowne.
Duffus.	Melvill.	Sanpitt.
Carmichael.	Cuper.	Mordingtown.
Abercrombie.	Madertie.	Sinclare.
Belhaven.	Jedburgh.	Cathcart.
Halkertown.	Burleigh.	Ochiltree.
Dunkeld.	Cranstone.	Gray.
Elibank.	Cardross.	Saltowne.
Barnff.	Blantyre.	The Lord Forbes.

B I S H O P S.

Bishop of Orkney.	Bishop of Dumblain.	Bishop of Aberdeen.
Bishop of Argyle.	Bishop of Brechen.	Bishop of Dunkeld.
Bishop of the Isles.	Bishop of Rofs.	Bishop of Galloway.
Bishop of Caithness.	Bishop of Murray.	The Bishop of Edinburgh.

V I S C O U N T S.

Newhaven.	Oxford.	Stormont.
Prestoun.	Kingstoun.	Dumbarr.
Dumblaine.	Frendraught.	The Viscount of Falk-
Kilsyth.	Arbuthnott.	land.
Irving.	Kenmure.	

E A R L E S.

Caithnes.	Newburgh.	Baliarras.
Kintore.	Farras.	Kinkardine
Dumbartown.	Aboyn.	Northesk.
Dundonald.	Midletoun.	Tueddell.
Kilmarnock.	Forfar.	Panmure.

Dysert.

Dysert.	Queensbury.	Perth.
Annandale.	Dumfries.	Home.
Leven.	Laudowne.	Linlithgow.
Callender.	Kinnoull.	Wintoun.
Carnwath.	Lothian.	Nithsdale.
Finlator.	Seaforth.	Cassilles.
Airly.	Galloway.	Eglingtowne.
Dallousie.	Haddingtown.	Glencairne.
Weems.	Kellie.	Buchan.
Ancram.	Roxburgh.	Mortone.
Traquair.	Abercorne.	Airth.
Southesk.	Strathmore.	Sutherland.
Elgine.	Wigtoune.	Crawfoord.
Sterling.	Dumfermling.	

ARCHBISHOPS.

The Archbishop of Glasgow.

The Archbishop of St. Andrew's.

Four Trumpets.

Four Pursevants.

Six Heralds.

Lyon King of Armes.

The Earle of Mar bearing the sword.

The Earle of Argyle bearing the scepter.

The Marques of Douglas bearing the crown.

The six Macers aside.

The Purse with the Commission.

The Usher aside the High Commissioner.

The Master of Horses aside the Dukes and Marqueesses.

The Captain of the Guard, and Guard.

A led horse, with the Lord Privy Seal, being only present of all the Officers of State, rides up before, and comes down after.

The Rolls of the Bishops, Nobility, Officers of State, Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the Kingdom of Scotland, called in the first Parliament of our dread Sovereign King James the Seventh, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, as they were called, by Sir George M'Kenzie of Tarbit, Knight and Baronet, Clerk to his Majesty's Council, Parliament Register and Rolls, holden at Edinburgh the Twenty-third Day of April, One Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty-five years, by an high and mighty Prince, his Majesty's right trustie and most intirely well-beloved Cusine and Councillor William Duke of Queensberry, Marques of Dumfries-shire, Earl of Drumlanrick and Sanquar, Viscount of Nith, Totherwald, and Ross, Lord Douglas of Kinmouth, Middlebie, and Dornick, and his Majesty's High Commissioner for holding the same, Lord High Thesaurer of this his Majesty's ancient Kingdom of Scotland, One of the Lords of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Council of the said Kingdom, one of the Lords Extraordinary of Session, Chief Governor of the Castle of Edinburgh, and one of his Majesty's Honourable Privy Councill in the Kingdome of England.

The CLERGIE in PARLIAMENT, 1685.

ARCHBISHOPS.

Archbishop of St. Andrew's.
Archbishop of Glasgow.

BISHOPS.

The Bishop of Edingburgh.	Bishop of Murray.	Bishop of Caithness.
Bishop of Galloway.	Bishop of Ross.	Bishop of the Isles.
Bishop of Dunkeld.	Bishop of Breichene.	Bishop of Argyle.
Bishop of Aberdeen.	Bishop of Dumblane.	Bishop of Orkney.

The NOBILITY.

James Earl of Perth, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland.
The Marques of Atholl, Lord Privy Seall.

DUKES.

DUKES.

Duke of Hamiltown.
Duke of Buccleugh.
Duke of Lenox.
Duke of Gordon.
D. of Q.

MARQUESES.

The Marques of Douglas.
The Marques of Montrose.
Marques of A.

EARLES.

The Earl of Murray Lord
Secretary.
The Earl of Craufoord.
The Earl of Errold.
The Earl of Marishall.
Marr.
Airth.
Roths.
Mortone.
Buchan.
Glencairne.
Eglingtown.
Caffils.
Caithness.
Nithsdale.
Wintown.
Linlithgow.
Hume.
Perth.
Dumferling.
Wigtowne.
Strathmore.
Abercome.
Til.
Roxburgh.
Kellie.
Haddington.
Galloway.
Seaforth.
Lauderdale.
Lothian.
Kinnoull.
Loudown.
Dumfries.
Sterling.
Elgine.
Southesk.
Traquair.

Ancram.

Weems.

Dalhousy.

Airlie.

Findlater.

Carnwath.

Callander.

Leven.

Annandale.

Dysert.

Panmure.

Tweddall.

Northesk.

Kincardine.

Balcarras.

Forfar.

Middletoun.

Aboyn.

Newburgh.

Kilmarnock.

Dundonald.

Dumbartone.

Kintore.

Breadalbine.

Aberdeen.

Prestone.

Newhaven.

Melford.

Tarbet.

LORDS.

The Lords Forbes.
Saltoun.
Ochiltree.
Catchcart.
Sinclair.
Mordingtown.
Sempell.
Elphinstown.
Lovat.
Borthwick.
Oliphant.
Ross.
Torpichen.
Spinie.
Lindores.
Balmerren.
Blantyre.
Cardras.
Cranstown.
Burlie.
Maderlie.
Coupar.
Melvill.
Napier.
Cameron.
Cramond.
Rae.
Forrester.
Pittligo.
Kirkudbright.
Frazer.
Balguenia.
Bamff.

VISCOUNTS.

The Viscount of Falkland.
Dumbar.
Stormont.
Kenmure.
Arbuthnot.
Trendraught.
Kingstown.
Oxfoord.
Irvine.
Kilsyth.
Dumblane.

Ele-

CEREMONY OBSERVED BY THE

Elebank.
Dunkeld.
Halkertown.
Balhaven.
Abercrombie.
Carmichael.

Duffus.
Rollo.
Colvill.
Ruthven.
M'Donald.
Rutherford.

Ballantyne.
New-wark.
Burntisland.
Nairne.
Eymouth.
Kennard.

COMMISSIONERS FOR SHIRES.

Edinburgh.
Haddingtown.
Berwick.
Roxburgh.
Selkirk.
Peebles.
Lanerk.
Dumfries.
Wigtown.
Aire.
Dumbartone.

Bute.
Renfrew.
Stirling.
Linlithgow.
Perth.
Kincardine.
Aberdeen.
Inverness.
Nairne.
Cromarty.
Argyle.

Fife.
Forfar.
Bamff.
Kirkcudbright.
Sutherland.
Caithnes.
Elgine.
Orkney.
Clackmanan.
Ross.
Kinross.

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE BURGHS.

Edinburgh.
Perth.
Dundie.
Aberdeen.
Stirling.
Linlithgow.
St. Andrew's.
Glasgow.
Air.
Haddingtown.
Dysert.
Kirkcaldy.
Montrose.
Cupar.
Anstruther.
Dumfries.
Inverness.
Burntisland.
Innerkeithing.
Kinghorn.
Brechin.
Irving.

Jedburgh.
Kirkcudbright.
Wigtown.
Dumfermling.
Pittenweem.
Selkirk.
Dumbartone.
Renfrew.
Dumbar.
Lanrick.
Aberbrothick.
Elgine.
Peebles.
Crail.
Tayne.
Culros.
Bamff.
Whithorne.
Forfar.
Rothsay.
Nairne.
Forres.

Rutherglen.
Northberwick.
Cullen.
Kellorne.
Lauder.
Kinlore.
Annan.
Lockmaben.
Sanquhar.
New Galloway.
Fortrose.
Dingwall.
Dornock.
Queensferry.
Inverurie.
Inverary.
Rosemarky.
Cromarty.
Week.
Kirkwall.
Inverhervie.

Memorandum from the Lyon-office, concerning the Order to be used at the opening of the ensuing Parliament (to which his Grace the Duke of Queensberry is his Majesty's High Commissioner) conform to the Act of Privy Council, and Plan laid down at the opening of the last Parliament.

1. THE Magistrates of Edinburgh must be ordered to cause make a lane of their Citizens in there arms, and in the best order, from the Lady's Steps to the Nedder-bow; and his Majesty's foot-guards are to be ordered to make a lane from thence to the palace; and both are to be expressly ordered, that there be no shotting, displaying of ensignes, nor beating of drums, during the cavalcade; and the Magistrates are to take special care that no coaches be seen within the ports untill the solemnity be over, under the highest pains.

2. The said Magistrates are to cause make two banks of timber within the Abby Clofs, and as many below the Lady's Steps, whereon the Members may mount and dismount.

3. The Lords High Constable and Marischal are to make the lane with there guard of partizans, from the Lady Steps to the Barr of the House; those with the Constable without, and those of the Marischall within the house, allowing always to the Constable six of his guards within doors.

4. Every Member of Parliament must ride, and the absents fineable, conforme to the Act of Parliament.

5. Where there are Double Elections of Commissioners, neither of the controverting parties is to ride.

6. The whole Nobility are to ride in there robes, with footmen.

7. The officers of state who are not noblemen, and who have gowns peculiar to there office, are to ride in those gownes.

8. The whole Members are to ride covered, excepting those carrying the Honours, who ought to be dis-covered.

9. The Lyon, in his robe, coat, chain, and batton, rides immediately before the Honours, ushered by all the heraulds, pursevants, with the coats and footmantles, and trumpets, in formalitys, all bareheaded, excepting two pursevants and two trumpets, who are to usher the way to the whole Members.

10. The two Macers of Councill, and four Macers of Session, to ride on each side of the Honours, bareheaded, three and three, with footmantles.

11. Every Duke may have eight lacqueys, every Marques six, the Earles four, Viscounts three, the Lords or Barons three, the Commissioners for Shyres two; and every Commissioner for a Burgh one; and every Nobleman may have a Gentleman bareheaded to walk by him at the riding, and to bear up his train when he dismounts, which Gentlemen, at their entry to the house, are to stand without the bar.

bar. These noblemen may have over there liveries velvet coats, with there badges, done in plate, embroidred on the back and breast, conform to ancient custom, or may make use of there ordinary or new-fashioned liveries, in there option.

12. The Archbishops and Bishops are to ride in there gowns and tippetts, and footmantles; and the Archbishops may have eight lacqueys, and the Bishops three; and each of them a Gentleman to bear up his train.

13. The whole Members of Parliament are to wait upon his Majesty's High Commissioner, in the Palace, in their Formalities, by 8 in the morning, there servants and horses attending in the outer court.

14. The Lord High Constable and Lord High Marischal are to wait on his Majesties High Commissioner airy in the morning; and having received his orders to return privately, the Constable is then to search the rooms under and above the Parliament-house, and thereafter putting on his robes, and having his batton in his hand, is to set himself in a chair, at the entry by the Ladies-steps, and hard by the utmost of his guards, from whence he is to arise and salute every Member as he alights from his horse, and recommend them to the gentlemen of his guards to conduct them to the Marischall guards; and the Marischall is also to be set in a chair at the head of his guards, with his robes and batton, from whence he is to arise and receive each Member as they enter the door.

15. The officers of state, who are noblemen, are to ride from the Palace in their robes, about half an hour before the cavalcade begin, and to wait in the House untill my Lord High Commissioners comeing; and how soon his Grace my Lord High Commissioner shall come the length of the bar, my Lord High Chancellor is to take his own place on his right hand, and to usher his Grace from thence to the throne.

16. The whole members are to ride two and two, each degree by itself; the highest degree, and most honourable of that degree, being always last; and if it fall that there be an odd Member of one degree, he must ride alone.

17. The Dukes and Marquesses are to ride after the High Commissioner, at some distance; the higher degree being almost next to his person.

18. The Honours are to be carried immediately before his Grace my Lord High Commissioner; the Crown next to his person, by the Marques of Douglas.

The scepter next to it by the eldest Earle present.

And the sword before it by the Earle next in order, the bearers ryding bare-headed.

19. His Grace the Lord High Commissioner is to ride immediately after the Honours, having the Commission borne before him by a Lord or a Peer's son, bare-headed, attended with his gentlemen, pages, and footmen; and how soon his Majesties High Commissioner alights from his horse, the Lord High Constable receives him, and attends him to the Marischall guards; and then both Constable and Marischal are to convey him bareheaded on each hand to the throne, and attend him back to his horse.

20. After all comes his Majesties troop of Guards.

21. When the Members alight, the servants and horses are to remove and stand in the Land Mercat untill the High Commissioner be upon his return to the Palace.

22. The

22. The return to the Palace is to be in the same manner, except these two particulars.

1. The Constable and Marischal ride in the return on the High Commissioner's right and left hands, with caps of permission.

2. The officers of state who are noblemen are not to take horse untill his Grace the Commissioner be gone, and then are to ride down at some distance after the guards.

23. Some dayes before the Parliament ride, the Lord Register and Lyon are to compare and adjust their respective rolls of parliament; and the Lyon is to have a juft double of the register's rolls, with the addition of the new Commissioners. According to which roll, the Lyon is to order the whole proceffion, and to call the members to ride in the Abbay Clofs and at the Lady's Steps respectively, and to see them ryde accordingly; and if any of the members think themselves prejudged, they may protest either then or afterwards, at the calling of the rolls in the house, or at both.

It is humbly offered, for preventing a disorderly riding, that these following faults, committed at the last cavalcade may be now timeously obviat.

1. Whereas the Gentlemen Commissioners for the Shires ought to ride according to the roll, yet the Commissioners for the shires of Perth and Fife would not submit to the orders given them for ryding in their proper places, but came away in a disorderly manner before the whole members.

2. Albeit no person ought to interpose betwixt his Majesties Commissioner and the Honours, except he who bears the Commission (who only makes up on person with himself, viz. the King's Representative); yet at the last rideing, the trumpets of his Majesties guard of horse most insolently thrust themselves in betwixt the Commissioner and the Crown, which certainly was an unpardonable offence; and whereof his present Majesties Commissioner was so sensible (upon information given him of the abuse) that he from his own mouth, in the return to the palace, commanded them back to their posts, at the head of guards. This would now be adverted unto, and the captain of the guard discharged, to countenance such an abuse.

G g

Order

Order of the Cavalcade to be performed at the opening of the ensuing Parliament by all the Members, in conveying his Grace the Duke of Queensberry, his Majesty's High Commissioner, from the Abbay of Holyrood-house, to the Parliament-house, and back again to the Palace, the twenty-third of Aprile, 1685 years.

ABOUT the space of half an hour, or thereby, before the rydeing begin, my Lord Chancellor, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Theasuerer depute, they being the only noblemen present who are officers of state, ride up in their robes; the Chancellor in the middle with his mace and purse before him: and in their return to the Palace, they are to ride at a distance after the guard.

Two Trumpets in there coats bareheaded.

Two Pursevants in there coats and foot-mantles, bareheaded. } To usher the way.

The Commissioners of Burghs, two and two.

The three Officers of State who are not Noblemen in on rank.

The Lords or Barons of Parliament, two and two.

The Bishops two and two.

The Viscounts two and two.

The two Archbishops.

Four Trumpets in their coats and banners, bareheaded, two and two.

Four Pursevants in their coats and foot-mantles, bareheaded, two and two.

The Lyon King of Armes, in his coat, chain, and batton, and footmantle bareheaded.

Three Macers with their maces and footmantles bare- headed.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="3">} The sword of state born by the Earl of bareheaded, the scepter born by the Earle of bareheaded.</td> <td rowspan="3">} Three Macers with their maces and footmantles bare- headed.</td> </tr> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> </table>	} The sword of state born by the Earl of bareheaded, the scepter born by the Earle of bareheaded.	} Three Macers with their maces and footmantles bare- headed.		
} The sword of state born by the Earl of bareheaded, the scepter born by the Earle of bareheaded.	} Three Macers with their maces and footmantles bare- headed.				

The crown born by the Marques of Douglas, bareheaded.

The Earle of Drumlanrick bearing the purse, with his Grace the Duke of Queensberry's Commission, bareheaded.

His Grace the Duke of Queensberry, his Majesties High Commissioner, attended with his servants, pages, and footmen; and in the return to the Palace having the High Constable on his right hand, and the Marischal on his left, with capes of permission, and in their robes.

The Dukes in their robes.

The Marquesses in their robes.

The Captain of his Majesty's Guard on the head of the troop of guairds, &c.

Extractum per me, A. C.

Sic

Sic subscribitur ANNA R.

Statutes and Orders of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, revived by her Majesty Anna, by the Grace of God, Queen of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the said most noble Order, for the better regulating the proceedings and solemnities thereof in all the circumstances thereunto belonging.

IN the first place, we think fit to continue the ancient number of Knights, viz. Twelve brethren, with ourself the Sovereign of the said most noble Order, be the precise number of that order in all time coming.

That the Sovereigns habit be such as they shall think fitt to appoint at any time hereafter: That the habit of the brethren of this order be a double and trunk hose of cloath of silver stockings of pearled coloured silk, with white leather shoes, garter and shoe-strings of green and silver, the breeches and sleeves of the doublet decently garnished with silver and green ribbands; a surcoat of purple velvet lyned with white taffata girt about the middle, with a purple sword half-edged with gold, and a buckle of gold, at which a sword with a gilded hilt, whereof the shells to be in form of the badge of the order, and pommel in form of a thistle in a scabbard of purple velvet, over all which a mantle or robe, of green velvet lyned with white taffeta, with tassels of gold and green, upon the left shoulder of which, in a field of green, St. Andrew the Apostle his image, bearing before him the Cross of his martyrdom of silver imbroidery, with a circle of gold round it, upon which the motto *Nemo me impune lacesset*, in green letters, and at the lower part of it a Thistle of gold and green, the flower reddish. About the shoulders is to be worn the Collar of the Order, consisting of Thistles and Sprigs of Rew going betwixt, at the middle of which before is to hang the St. Andrew, of gold, enameled white, or of diamonds, consisting of the number of thirteen just, the cross and feet of St. Andrew resting upon a ground of green, the collar to be tyed to the shoulders of the robe with white ribbands; upon their heads on days of solemn procession, or feasting, where the Sovereign is present, or has a Commissioner for that effect, they are to wear, at the time of permission, a cap of black velvet faced up with a border of the same, a little divided before, wide and loose in the crown, having a large plume of white feathers, with a black ecgritt or heron's top in the middle of it, the borders of the cap adorned with jewels.

G g 2

That

That the jewel of the said Order is to be worn at a green ribband over the left shoulder, cross the body, and tye it under the right arm. The jewel to have on the one side the image of St. Andrew, with the Cross before, enameled as abovesaid, or cutt on stone, enriched with precious stones round it, on the back of which shall be enameled a thistle gold and green, the flower reddish, with the before-mentioned motto round it; the ground upon which the thistle is to be done, shall be enameled green.

That the meddal of the Order be all of gold, being the St. Andrew, bearing before him the Cross, of his Martyrdom, with a circle round, on which to be the motto of the Order, and at the lower part of the circle, between and the joyning of the words, a thistle, and to be worn in a green ribband as the jewel, at times when the jewel is not worn.

That upon the left breast of the coat and cloak shall be embroidered a badge of a proportionable bigness, being a St. Andrew's Cross of the silver embroidery, with rays going out betwixt the points of the cross, on the middle of which a thistle of gold and green upon a field of green, and round the thistle and field a circle of gold, having on it the motto of the Order in letters of green.

That her Majesty's royal Successors, Sovereigns of the said most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, shall, in all time coming, wear the said Order on the ribband of the Order of the Garter, or otherways, in any manner of way that her Majesty shall think fitt; and shall wear the Collar of the said order on the day of the feast of St. Andrew, being the 30th of November, yearly.

That the Knights brethren of the said Order shall wear their Collars on all Collar-daves whereyer the Sovereign is, and within Scotland, by obligation, upon all days of publick solemnities, whether the Sovereign be there or not.

That the Collar-days be the same ordinary Collar-days now observed by her Majesty; that the Collars with the St. Andrew belonging to it, and the Meddal of the Order given by her Majesty and Successors, Sovereigns of the said most noble Order, to the Knights of the Brethren thereof, at their admission, be returned at their death to the Sovereign.

The Order is to have a Great Seal in the custody of the Chancellor thereof, having on the dexter-side the St. Andrew's-Cross, and on the sinister the armes of Great Britain, as they are carried by us in Scotland, incircled with the Collar of the Order, with the image of St. Andrew hanging at it, with the motto of the Order going round the seal, on the other side, the image of St. Andrew bearing a cross before him, with a Glory round his head, written round, *Magnum sigillum Antiquissimi et Nobilissimi ordinis Cardui.*

That there be a Secretary of the Order to transmitt the Sovereign's Orders to the Knights brethren, and that he attend her Royal Person; for that effect, he shall have, on days of solemnity, a mantle of green sattin lyned with white, on the left shoulder of which, the badge of St. Andrew's Cross; his ordinary badge is to be hung in a chain of gold, being a Thistle, gold and green, upon two peces crossed saltirways, with the motto round about it, and an Imperial Crown upon the tope; the Lyon shall have robes and badges upon his shouldier, conform to the Secretary, in

his hand his staff of office, and about his neck his badge, with the St. Andrew turned toward.

The Usher conform to the Secretary in all things, except his badge, which is to be two sprigs of Ren, in form of a St. Andrew's Cross, Vert upon a fund white, upon which a Thistle of gold, and round the motto upon which an Imperial Crown, and in his hand the batton of his office: before any can be admitted to the most noble Order of the Thistle, he must be a Knight Batchelour.

Here follows the Form of the Oath to be taken by all such as shall be admitted into this Order as Brethren.

1. I shall fortify and defend the true Reformed Protestant Religion, and Christ's Holy Evangel, to the utmost of my power.
2. I shall be loyal and true to my Sovereign Lady the Queen, Sovereign of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle.
3. I shall maintain the Statutes, Privileges, and Honours of the said Order.
4. I shall never bear any treason about in my heart against our Sovereign Lady the Queen, but shall discover the same to her. So help me God.

The Oath being taken by the elect Knight, before any whom the Sovereign shall appoint, they may actually wear the badge and other ornaments belonging to the Order, and in regard we have not as yet named a person to be Chancellour of the said Order; and that there is no Great Seal belonging thereto; we doe therefore ordain, that our signet of the said Order, which is to be in the custody of our Secretary to the said Order, shall serve for any warrand or order that we shall think fitt to grant or committ for the nominating of any of the Knights Breithren or Officers, or any other thing relating to the said Order.

The Royal Chappel of our Palace of Holyrood-house to be the Chappel of the Order in time coming.

That no alteration of the habit, jewels, collar, badge, or other ordinances belonging to the said Order, or of the using or wearing of them, be offered to her Majesty by any of the Brethren without a concurrence of the major part of them. Given under our Royal Hand, and signed at St. James's, the 31st of December, 1703 years, and of our reigne the second year. *Sic subscribitur*, AN. R.

By her Majesties command. *Sic subscribitur*, CROMARTIE.

The

FEES FOR ORDER OF THE THISTLE.

The Fees appointed by her Sacred Majesty Queen Ann, Sovereign of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, to be paid by those who shall be admitted as Knights Brethren of the said Order, in their admission thereto.

	Sterling Money.		
To the Secretary of the Order	55	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
To the Commissioners Servants	8	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
To the Church-fees, viz. ringers of bells	5	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
To the Usher of the Order	8	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
To the Queen's Ushers	5	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
To the Lyons Office, Herald, &c.	27	15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

III 2 2

We do hereby order and require all who are or shall be admitted as Knights Brethren of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, to pay the fees according to a distribution upon their being admitted to the said Order. Given our royal Hand, and signed of the said Order at our Court at St. James's, the 29th of October, 1705, and of our reign the 4th year.

This is a true copy of the Statutes and Orders signed by her Majesty.

Examined and compared with the original.

By me, *Sic subscribitur*, DAVID NAIRNE, Sec. Nob. Ord. Cardui.

A Note of the several Fees payable to Garter, and the two Provincial King of Armes, the six Heralds, and four Pursevents at Armes, upon the Knighthood, Election, and Installation of every Knight of the Garter, of the several Degrees following, viz.

	Sterling.		
Upon the installation of a stranger King to the Garter, for his attendance only	30	00	00
To the two provincial kings, six heraulds, and four pursevents	30	00	00
Four kings has a double share to each herauld, and each herauld a double share to each pursevent; so that a king's share comes to 5l. each herauld 50s. and each pursevent 25s.			
Upon the instalment of a stranger prince to the Garter, for his attendance only	20	00	00

To

FEES FOR ORDER OF THE GARTER.

31

To the two kings, six heralds, four pursevants, as above	—	20	00	00
Upon instalment of prince of Wales to the Garter, for fees of attendance	—	40	00	00
More to him for his Royal Highness's upper garment	—	60	00	00
To the several officers of Armes as above	—	40	00	00
More to them due of scarffs, hats and feathers, at 10l. each	—	120	00	00
Upon the instalment of a Duke, the sovereign's subject, and for his upper garment	—	55	00	00
To ditto for instalation fee	—	35	00	00
To the officers of armes	—	20	00	00
Whereof to each of the provincial kings 3l. 6s. 8d. to each six heralds 1l. 13s. 4d. and to each pursevant 16s. 8d. in all 20l.				
To each of them in due of scarfs, hats, and feathers	—	02	13	04
To each of the three kings for proclaiming the instalment 14s. 3d. to each of the heralds for ditto 7s. 1½d. to each of the four pursevants for ditto 3s. 6¼d. in all	—	05	00	00
To each of the two kings for the knighthood fee 19s. 4d. to each of the six heralds for ditto 9s. 8d. to each of the four pursevants for ditto 5s. 10d. to garter 2l. 10s. in all	—	08	10	00
Upon the Instalment of a Marques.				
To the garter for his upper garment	—	50	00	00
To ditto for his attendance fee	—	30	00	00
To the officers of armes which is divided in propers before	—	18	00	00
Nota, the hat and feather money fees for proclaiming stile and knighthood, are the same for all degrees as for a Duke, and are divided as above.				
Upon the Instalment of an Earle.				
To the garter for his upper garment	—	45	00	00
To ditto for his instalation fee	—	25	00	00
To the other officers of armes	—	16	00	00
Upon the Instalment of a Viscount.				
To the garter for his upper garment	—	40	00	00
To ditto for his instalation fee	—	20	00	00
To the other officers of armes	—	14	00	00
Upon the Instalment of a Baron.				
To garter for his upper garment	—	35	00	00
To ditto for his instalation fee	—	15	00	00
To the other officers of armes	—	12	00	00
Upon the Instalment of a Knight Batchelor.				
To garter for his upper garment	—	30	00	00
To ditto for his instalation fee	—	10	00	00
To the officers of armes.	—	10	00	00

Coppie

**Coppie Suspension Sir Charles Areskine, Lyon King of Armes,
and his brethren, Heraulds and Pursevents.**

against

The Provost and Baillies of Edinburgh.

CHARLES, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, &c. For as meikle as it is humbly meand and shewn to us by our Lovites Sir Charles Areskine of Cambo and barronet, Lord Lyon king of Armes, and his brethren heraulds and pursevents, and their clerk of court, that were dayly troubled, molested, and pursued, at the instance of our Provost and Baillies of our burgh of Edinburgh, and their collectors, for payment makeing to them of certain taxations, impositions, stents, annuities, watchings, wardings, and other burdens, conform to their decreets, stent, rolls, and other acts and orders given and pronounced by them within a certain short space next after the charge, under the pain of Rebellion, poynding, warding, and puteing of the saids Comptrolers to the horn most wrongously; considering it is of verity that the saids Comptrolers are most unjustly troubled, stented, and taxed by the said Provost and Baillies of Edinburgh, and charged by their said collectors for the sament, in respect it is of verity that our decessit and late father of ever blessed memory, by his letters of gift and exemption of the date, 27 day of June, 1632, has exeemed, and exeems, the Lyon King of armes, his brethren, and pursevents, and their clerk of court, and their successors, from all taxations, impositions, watchings, wardings, and other burdens whatsoever, discharging thereby all and whatsoever our leidges, that they, nor none of them, tax, ward, impose, upon them any taxations, stents, impositions, watchings, wardings, in any time thereafter, as the said letters of gift and discharge, extracted furth of our register of our privy seal, under the subscription of Andrew Martine, depute clerk to our clerk of Register, shewn to the Lords of our Council and Session, has testified, like as by Seal, Acts of Parliament, and especially by one Act of Parliament by our late good Sir James the Sixth, of ever blessed memory, Parliament 15, December 19, and year 1597 years, Act 279, our said good Sir, and three estates of Parliament Statute, and ordained, that the inhabitants within burghs should be burdened with the rest of the inhabitants. Providing always, that the aforesaid Act be no ways extended to such as are excused for our service, nor to any persons that are members of our Colledge of Justice, as the said Act extracted under the hand of Sir Archibald Primrose, our Clerk Register, shewn to our saids Lords at length bears, and so in respect of the foresaid gift and exemption the saids Comptrollers ought to have suspension without caution or consignation, and therefore the saids Lords decreets

decreets, acts, charges, and others foresaids, ought and should be suspended, upon the clauses foresaids as is alledged.

OUR WILL IS HEREOF, and we charge you, that ye lawfully summon, warn, and charge the said provost and baillies of our burgh of Edinburgh, and their collectors, to compear before the Lords of our Councell and Session at Edinburgh, or where it shall happen them to be for the time, the tenth day of November next to come, in the hour of cause, with continuation of days, bringing with them the saids decreets, stent-rolls, and other acts and orders, and letters raised thereupon, to be seen and considered by our saids Lords, and to hear and see the samen simpliciter suspended upon the saids complainers, for the reasons and causes foresaids, and others. Attour Wee, and the saids Lords in our name, and by the tenor hereof, suspends the said decreets, stent-rolls, and all other acts, orders, poynding letters raised, or to be raised thereupon, against the saids complainers and dischargers, all our messengers of armes, and other officers, of using or puteing the samen to any further execution, and of their office in that part, in the mean time, while the fifteen day of the samen month, and that without caution, because of the gift produced, and act of parliament above written, according to justice, as ye will answer to us thereupon; the which to do wee commit to you conjunctly and severally our full power by thir letters, delivering them by yow duly execute and indorsed again to the bearer. Given under our signet at Edinburgh, the twenty-fourth day of October, and of our reigne, this fifteen year 1663.

Ex deliberatione Dominorum Consillii sic subscr. William Russell, signet the 27th October, 1663.

Examined the second day of Nov'er 1694 years.

An exact LIST of the LYON OFFICE, as follows; viz.

Sir Alexander Arckine Lord Lyon; George Porteous Marchmont Herald; William Gowan Ila Herald; William Glover Rothsay Herald; Henry Frazer Rofs Herald; James Barr Albany Herald; Peter King Sua Down Herald; James Spence Ormond Pursevant; John Hog Bute Pursevant; Peter Wilson Carick Pursevant; James Guthrie Dingwall Pursevant; William Hume Unicorn Pursevant; and Alexander Barbour Kintyre Pursevant; and Robert Smith, their Clerk of Court, Sec.

Sic subscr. Ketson, Messenger.

INSTRUMENT upon the Lodgment of the REGALIA * ;

viz. CROWN, SCEPTER, and SWORD,

Within the Castle of *EDINBURGH*.

At the Castle of Edinburgh, and within the crown rowme there, betuixt the hours of one and two afternoon, of the twenty-sixth day of March, in the *M^o* and seventh year of our Lord, and sixth year of the reign of her Majestie, Anne, by the Grace of God, Queen of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith.

THE 9th day, in presence of Us Nottarys Publick, and Witneses under subscribing, compeared personally William Willfone, one of the under Clerks of Sessione, depute Marishall, for himself, as procurator for and in name and behalf of William Earl Marishall, Lord Keith and Altrie, &c. Great Marishall of the kingdom of Scotland, heretable keeper of the REGALIA thereof, viz. Crown, Scepter, and Sword; and there, in presence of David Earle of Glasgow, Lord Boyle, &c. Lord Theasuter depute, who, for himself, and in name of the remanent Lords Commissioners of Theasury, was present to receive the above REGALIA; The said William Willfone, after producing and reading a procuratory granted by the said noble Earle to him of the contents therein and after mentioned, dated and registrar in the books of Council and Sessione, upon the twenty-fifth day of March instant, did also produce to the said Lord Theasuter depute, a schedule signed by him and us Nottarys Publick under subscribing, containing one inventory and particular descriptione of the said REGALIA, as follows: The Imperiall Crown of Scotland is of pure Gold, enriched with many precious stones, diamonds, pearles, and curious enamellings; its parts and specific form are these; (1mo,) It is composed of one large broad circle, or fillet, which goes round the head, adorned with twenty-two large precious stones; viz. topaces, amethysts, garnets, rubies, emeraulls; and hyacinths, in collets of gold of various forms, and with curious enamelings, and betwixt each of these collets and stones are interposed great orientall pearles, one of which is wanting. (2do,) Above the great circle there is another small one, formed with twenty points, adorned with the like number of diamonds and sapphires alternat, and the points are loped with as many great pearles, after which forme are the coronets of our Lords Barrons. (3tio,) The upper circle is relevate, or heightned with ten crosses floree, each being adorned in the entery with a great

* The Earl of Buchan presented to the Society of Antiquaries of London the original, signed by the Notaries and Witneses, and curiously illuminated.

It is incorrectly printed in Maitland's History of Edinburgh, p. 161—164.

A good Painting of the Regalia is preserved in the Meeting Room of the Corporation of the Scottish Hospital in Crane Court. EDIT.

diamond betwixt four great pearls placed in the cross X, I and I; but some of the pearles are wanting, and the number extant upon the upper part croun, besides what are in the under circle, and in the cross patee, are fifty-one, and these crosses floree are interchanged with other ten high flowers-de-lys, all alternative, with the foresaid great pearles below, which top the points of the second small circle. Nota, This is said to be the antient form of the crown of Scotland, since the league made betwixt Achalus King of Scots and Charles the Great of France, the specifick form of our crown differing from other crowns, in that it is hightened or raised with crosses floree alternatly with flowers-de-lys; the crown of France is hightned only with flowers-de-lys, and that of England with crosses patee alternatively with flowers-de-lys. Our Crown of Scotland, since King James the Sixth went to England, has been ignorantly represented by heratuld painters, engravers, and others, tradesmen, after the forms of the Croun of England, with crosses patee, whereas here is not one but that which topes the mond; but all crosses floree, such as we see in our old coines, and these which rope our old churches. These crowns were not antiently arched or closs. Charles the Eight of France is said to be the first in France who took a closs crown, as appears by his medalls coined in the year 1495, being designed *Imperator Orientis*. Edward the Fifth of England, in the year 1483, carried a closs Croun, as is observed by Selden; and our crown is arched thus: (4to,) From the upper circle proceed four arches, adorned with enameled figures, which meet and close at the tope, surmounted with a mond of gold, or celestial glote, enameled blue semee, or powdered with starrs, crossed and enameled with one large cross patee, adorned in the extremities with a great pearle; such a cross topes the Church of Hoolyood-house; and cantoned with other four in the angles, in the center of the cross-patee, is a square amethyst, which poynts the fore part of the crown; and behynd, or on the other syde is a great pearle; and below it, on the foot of the paler part of the Cross are these Characters; I. R. 5. by which it appears that King James the Fifth was the first that closed the crown with arches, and topped it with a mond and cross patee; but it is evident, (imo,) That the money and medalls coined in the reign of King James the Third and Fourth, have a closs crown, and it is no less clear that the arches of the Crown were not put there from the beginning, or at the making of the Croun, because (imo,) they are tacked by tacks of gold to the antient Crown. (2do,) The workmanship of the arches is not so good, and there is a small distinctione in the fineness betwixt the first and the last; the later being superfine gold, and the other not so exactly to that standard, whereof tryall has been made. (5to,) The tyare or bonnet of the crown was of purple vellvet; but in the year 1685, it got ane cape of crimpstone vellvet, adorned as before, with four plates of gold, richly wrought and enameled; and on each of them are great pearles half inch in diameter, which appears between the four arches; and the bonnett is turned up with ermine upon the lowest circle of the crown; immediately above the ermine there are eight small holes disposed two and two together, on the four quarters of the crown, in the middle space betwixt the arches, to which they have laced or tyed diamonds, or precious stones. The crown is nine inches broad in diameter, being twenty-seven inches about, and in hight from the under

circle to the tope of the cross patee six inches and ane half; it allways stands on ane square cushione of crimsone vellvett, adorned with freinges, and four tassells of gold thread hanging down at each corner.

The SCEPTER. The stalk or stem of the Scepter being silver double overgilt, is two feet in length, of hexagone forme, with three buttons or knots answering thereto; betwixt the first button and the second is the handle, of hexagon forme, furling in the midle, and plain betwixt the second and the third button. There are three sydes ingraven; that under the Virgin Mary (one of the statues that are on the tope of the stalk) is the letter I; upon the second syde under St. James, the letter R; and on the third under St. Andrew, the figure 5. The syde betwixt I. and R. is ingraven with fourteen flowers-de-lys, and on the syde, betwixt the figure 5, and the letter I. are ten thistles continued from one stem; from the third button to the capitall, the three sydes under the statues are plain, on the other three are antique ingravings, viz. sacramental cups, antique Medusa's heads, and rullione follyadyes; upon the tope of the stalk is an antique capitall of leaves imbossed, upon the abacus whereof arises round the prolonged stem, surrounded with three statues, first that of the Blessed Virgine crowned with ane open crown, holding in her right arme our Blessed Saviour, and in her left hand a mond ensigned with a cross; next to her stands on her right hand the statue of St. Andrew in ane apostolicall garment, and on his head a bonnet like a Scots bonnet, holding in his right hand a Cross or saltyre, a part whereof is broke off, and in his left elevate a book open; on the Blessed Virgin's left hand, St. Andrew's right hand, stands another statue, seeming to represent St. James, with the like apostolical garment, and ane hanging neck super added thereto, and upon his head ane litle hat, like to the Roman pilium, in his right hand half elevate a book open, and in his left a pastoral staff, the head is broke off. And above each statue, being two inches and a half, except the Virgine, which is a litle less, the finishing of a Gothick niche; betwixt each statue arises a rullione, in forme of ane Dolphine, verry distinct, in length four inches foliadge along the body, their heads upwards, and effronted inward, and the turning of their tails end in a rose or cinquefoill; outward above these rullions and statues stands another hexagon button, or knott, with oak leaves under every corner, and above it a cristall globe of two inches and a quarter diameter within three barrs jointed above, where it is surmounted with six rullions, and here again with ane ovall globe, topped with ane orientall pearle ane half inch diameter. The whole Scepter in length is thirty-four inches.

The SWORD. The Sword is in length five foot; the handle and pommell are silver overgilt, in length fifteen inches; the pommell is round, and somewhat flat on the two sides; on the middle of each there is of embossed work a garland, and in the center there have been two enambled platts, which are broke off; the traverse or cross of the sword, being of silver overgilt, is in length seventeen inches and ane half; its form is like two Dollphines, their heads joining, and their tails end into acornes; the shell is hanging down towards the point of the sword, formed like an etcallope, flourished, or rather like ane great oak leaff; on the blade of the sword are indented with gold these letters, Julius II. P. The scabbard is of crimsone vellvett,

velvet, covered with silver gilded, and wrought in philagrin work into branches of the oak tree leaves and accornes. On the scabbard are placed four round plates of silver overgilt, two of them near to the crampet are enameled blue, and therein golden characters, "Julius II. pon. max. n.". At the mouth of the scabbard, opposite to the heck is ane large squair plate of silver, enameled purple, in a cartouch azure, ane oak tree eradicated and fructuated Or, and above the cartouch the papal ensign; viz. two keyes in saltyre adose, their bowels formed like roses, or cinquefoills, tyed with trapines and tassels hanging down at each syde of the cartouch; above the keys is the papall tyare environed with three crowns, with two labells turned up, adorned with crosses. Pope Julius the Second, who gifted the sword to King James the Fourth, had for his armoriall figures ane oak tree fructuated, which is the reasone the sword is adorned with such figures, a Hill and a Star, which figures I find not on any part of the sword; if they have been on the two enambled plates, which are lost off from the pommell, I know not; but it is certain, this Pope had such figures, as appears by these verses, made by Voltuline, a famous Italian Poet, as the same are mentioned by Hermanus Hermes, a German writer, who gives us these lines found in the monastery:

*Quercus, Mons, Stella, formant tua Stemmata, Princeps,
Hisque tribus trinum stat Diadema tuum.
Tutor Navis Petri mediis non flectitur undis,
Mons tegit a ventis, stellaque monstrat iter.*

And thereafter, upon delivery of the above REGALIA to the said Lord Theasurer depute, and upon lodging thereof with the foresaid descriptione of the same, in ane orderly manner, in one chist within the said crown-room, the said William Wilsone as procurator for, and in name and behalf of the said William Earle of Marishall, and in the termes of the said procuratorie, protested, that the delivering up of the REGALIA aforesaid shall not invalidate or be prejudiciall to the said Earle Marishall his heretable right of keeping thereof, both in tyme of parliament and intervalls, either in the said Earle his castle of Dunnottar as hitherto his ancestors have done, or any where els within the kingdome of Scotland that his lordship and his successors shall think secure and convenient; as also in the termes of act ratifying the Unione between the kingdome of Scotland and the kingdome of England, wherby it is stipulated and agreed by both Parliaments, That the Crown, Scepter, and Sword of State, shall be continued to be kept, as they are at present, within this kingdome of Scotland, and that they shall remain so in all tyme comeing, notwithstanding of the Unione; protested that they shall remain within the said crown-room of the Castle of Edinburgh; and in caice the Government shall find the transportation therof from Edinburgh-castle to any other secure place within this kingdome at any tyme hereafter necessarie, protested also that the same may not be done untill intimatione to the said Earle Marishall and his successors, to the effect his lordship and they may attend and see them safely transported and securely lodged; and made due and lawful intimatione of the premisses to Collonell James Stewart, deputy-governor of the said Castle then present; that he might not pre-

tend

tend ignorance; as also as procurator foresaid, and likeways for himself as continued keeper of the said REGALIA by deputatione from the said Earle Marishall, and the deceast George Earle Marshall his father, since the third day of August, 1681 years, and in the reign of King Charles the Second, King James the Seventh, King William and Queen Mary, and of her present Majesty Queen Ann, declared, that the same are now delivered to the said David Earle of Glasgow, Lord Thesaurer depute, for himself and in name foresaid, in the same state and condition he then received the same; and offered to give his oath, that he the said William Wilsone, nor none to his knowledge, has ever directly or indirectly embasled or taken away from the said REGALIA any of the jewels, pearls, or others appertaining thereto: and therefore, seeing he had with exact care and continued fidelity and honesty discharged the said trust reposed in him, did protest to be liberate and exonerate for his administratione in the said office, during the said haill bygone space; without prejudice to the said Earle Marishall of keeping the same in all tyme coming as formerly by himself, and the said William Wilsone as his depute, or any other whom his lordship shall appoint. And upon all and sundry the premisses, the said William Wilsone for himself and as procurator for, and in name and behalf of the said William Earle Marishall, asked and took instruments ane or mae in the hands of us Nottars Publick under subscribing. Thir things were done, place and time as mentioned, before and in presence of Mr. David Leslie, son to the Earl of Leaven, governor of the Castle of Edinburgh; Sir James M'c Kenzie, Knight and Baronet, clerk of the Thesaury; George Allardice of that Ilk; captain John Cockburne, son to the deceast Mr. John Cockburn, Advocate; Francis Dunlope of that Ilk; William Morrisone, of Preston Grange; James Mallcome, of Grange, and captain Patrick Auchmutie, two of the Earl Marishalls battoncers; John Barclay of Cal-larmey; Patrick Durham of Omachie; Mr. George Erskine, son to Sir George Erskine, of Ballgownie, deceast; William Murray, writer to the Signet; Thomas Gibsone, writer in Edinburgh, son to the deceast Sir Alexander Gibsone, of Pentland, one of the clerks of Sessione; Mungo Smith, John Reid, Walter Murray, and Robert Bull, Merchants in Edinburgh; Mr. John Corfan, Alexander Keith, George Forbes, Alexander Farquherson, and Alexander Johnson, writers there; John Hog and David Graham, Macers of Privy Councill; Charles Maitland, John Adam, Andrew Graham of Jordieson, and Patrick Grant, of Bonhard, four Macers of Sessione; John Lethem, her Majesties Smith; David Graham, eldest lawful sone to the said David Graham, Macer of Privy Councill; William Robertstone, sone to William Robertstone, one of the under Clerks of Session; Robert, Dowglas, eldest lawful son to Captain Robert Dowglas of Millrigg, Merchant, in Edinburgh, with diverse other witnesses specially called and required to the premisses.

Of the probable subsequent Disposal of these REGALIA,
let us hear Mr. A R N O T.

" IN the S. E. corner of the castle at Edinburgh, state prisoners are kept; and in one apartment, called the *Crown Room*, it is pretended that the Regalia of Scotland are deposited. That they were lodged there with much formality, on the 26th of March 1707, is certain; whether they be there still, is very problematical. If they be, nothing at least can be more absurd than the way in which they have been kept. The way to preserve an object of great value is, not to lock it up for ever from the eyes of the publick; quite the reverse. It is by producing it at stated times, before certain officers, as representing the publick. Now, since the Regalia were deposited, no governor of the castle, upon his admission, has made inquiry if they were left secure by his predecessor. No mortal has been known to have seen them; whether it was, that the Government entertained a jealousy, that the Scots, in their fickleness or disgust, would repent themselves of the Union; or, that they dreaded the Regalia might, upon an invasion, fall into the hands of the heir of the House of Stuart; it appears probable, that the Regalia have been privately removed, by a secret order from the Court; for it is impossible that any governor of the castle would abstract them without authority. If, after this general surmise, so publicly thrown out, the officers of state, and governor of Edinburgh Castle, will not make personal inquiry whether the Regalia of Scotland be still in the Castle, the publick will be entitled to conclude, that they are no longer there, and that they have been carried off by private orders from the Court *."

* Arnot's History of Edinburgh, p. 291.

END OF NUMBER XLVII.

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